# BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY, JUNE* 22, 1811. [NUMBER 981.


IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

## Government Advertiſement.

THIS is to give notice, that the Cuſtom Houſe, within the Fort, and the one at Muſjed Bunder, are the only authorized channels for the Importation of Tobacco, Ganja, or Snuff; and that any attempt to introduce thoſe articles at other Inlets, into this Iſland, will invariably ſubject them to confiſcation, as well as the Conveyance, whether Boat, Cart, or Baſkets, in which they ſhall have arrived.

*Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19TH JUNE 1811.

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સરકાર-નીઆફીર-ખબર-થાએ

એવીજે-તંબાકુ-તથા-ડાંનો-તથા-નાશ-એ-તરેહ-જનશો-કીલામાંની-માંકડવી-તથા-મશીદ-ઝંઝાદર-એ-બેહુ-કુરજામોથી-બાવાનાં-માતર-કુડંમ-આપેલા છે-તે-શીવાજે-બદ્દેજ-એ-જનશો-એ-બંદર-મુકીને-બીજા-બાર-ઝંઝાદરથી-ડાંકુ મોં-લાવશે-તે-જન-ી-બેલાશક સરકાર-દાખલ-કીદી-જશે-તે-તે-જનશો-જે મોં-આવશે-બાંકાંણામાં-તથા-ડાકામાં-કથા-કોકરીમામા-તેમ્રુધ્ધાં-સરકાર-દાખલ-થશે—તારીખ ૧૮ મી-જુન-સંને ૧૮૧૧ ઈસ્વી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correſpondence.

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શ્રી

ષનઘ્રગીકેઘનઘ્યાણીનઘેજે
કેજીજેનંઘઅંગાર્ય્યા પઘઘ્રીન
ઘ્યાતીનજીનશ્રીઘ્રાંતીષ્ઠ ખંડ
જીષઘજીષઘંઘનઘેઘીષ્ઠ કુનઘ્યા
જીનઘપાષયાજીયત્ર ઘ્રુનપનઝી
ઘીઉઘષેત્યાષઘેઘ્રેપી ઘ્યો જીનજો
જીંઘનેકેજીનઘસ્રનજીષંચઘડ ઘં
ઘનઘીનગાઘતઘપીલીષ્ટ્યા જીન
ભાજીઘ્રશ્રામનઘનઘ્રનશકેષ્ઠ ઘેઘ્યા
ઘતીષ્ઠઘપીત્યાજીનજાઘ્યાત ઘેતી
ષનેગષ્ઠઘતઘજેગ્રીપગાડે ઘ્રીઘ્ય
વેઘ્ડત્યાઝીધ ષનઘ્રનશકેષ્ઠ ઘે
ઘ્યાઘતીષ્ઠ તાગીકે ૧૮ જીન ઘ્ન
૧૮૧૧ ઈસ્વી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correſpondence.

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## Government Advertiſement.

*Notice is Hereby Given,*

THAT no Britiſh Subjects are to proceed through Baſſein, or the Maharatta Territories, between that, and Surat, without paſſports, ſince otherwiſe, they will be liable to be detained, and ſent back to Salſette or Bombay by the local Officers of that Government.

*Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20TH JUNE 1811.

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## FORT WILLIAM.

*Public Department, May 31ſt 1811.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency from No. 7,501 to No. 8,500 of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Saturday the 20th of July next on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

*Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,*

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
*Sec. to the Government.*

A True Copy.
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

*Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

*BOMBAY CASTLE,*
20th June 1811.

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## Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Bengal Six per Cent Loan will cloſe at Bombay on the 30th of this month.

*Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21ST JUNE 1811.

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## BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Bombay Civil Fund inſtitution, will be holden on Saturday the twentieth day of July next at 8 o'Clock A. M. at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government.—The punctual attendance of all the Members is particularly desired.

*Bombay Civil Fund's Office,*
*17th June 1811.*

S. BABINGTON,
*Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund.*

N. B. Breakfaſt will be provided preciſely at 8 o'Clock.

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## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

## A BILLIARD TABLE,

11 Feet 6, by 5 feet 9 inches—It has 2 Sets of Balls, and 20 Queues, &c.—It has no Cloth.

Enquire at NOWROJEE RUTTONJEE'S Shop Forbes Street.

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## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the proceeds of Gratuity awarded by the Court of Directors for the capture of Broach in Auguſt 1803, which has been accumulating to the 27th March laſt, (from which date the intereſt thereon ceaſed) is ready to be iſſued to the undermentioned perſons, or ſuch as may be legally authorized to receive the ſame, Lieutenant A. Grant, His Majeſty's 86th Regiment, deceaſed.

CREW OF THE FURY.

William Tarder—Gunner,
James Lauſon—Boatſwain,
John Antoney—Carpenter,
One Syrang,
Hooka Pilot,
James Pillerſon—European Seaman,
Antoney Sewank—ditto,
Joſeph Goods—ditto,
William Tyles—ditto,
John Webb—ditto,
B. Bucknel—ditto,
George Griffiths—ditto,
John Betts—ditto,
John Page,—ditto,
D. Drummond,—ditto,
James Smith—ditto,
W. Shruder—ditto,
John Holf—ditto,
Henry Meucketts—ditto,
James Brown—ditto,
William Carniſh—ditto,
John Bellamy—ditto,
Tweve Laſcars,
Four Topaſſes,
Mahomed—Commander's ſervant,
Soleman—Acting Lieutenant,

*Publiſhed by Command of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. WHITE,
*Pay Maſter General.*

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſon or Perſons having any claims or demands againſt the Ship Fattay Ally, now the Perſeverance, do preſent the ſame to us for payment within one month from this date, as we are about paying over the balance of the purchaſe money to the Executors of the late SHAIK HUSSON ABDULLA, from whom ſhe was bought and in default ſuch claims and demands will not be conſidered as affecting the ſaid Ship.

DE SOUZA & CO.

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જાહેર-ખબર-કીઆથી-ઓપીએચ ને-જેકોકેક-માંગનાર-અને-દાવેદાર-વાંકાંણ ૧ નાંસે-પ્રતેઅલીનાં-કોએતે-લોકો-શાબેત-કરંમ-અજને-કવડાં-કમોને-કહે-નકીતો-કમો-આએ-તારીખથીતે-એક-મહીનાં-થુધી-બાકી-નાંણાં-વાંકાંણ-ખરીદનાં-તે-મરનાર-શેખ-કોશંન-અબકુખાના-વકીલને-આપશુ-કીઓ વકીલ-કે-જેકેનેથી-વાંકાંણ-લેવાકુ-નેકવે-કાંજ-દીમેન-એ-વાંકાંણતે-લાગે-નકી *

કીશોજાની-કંપણી

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

*In the Goods of JOHN BAXTER late of Bombay Merchant Deceaſed.*

ADMINISTRATION with the Will and Codicils of the Deceaſed, annexed, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of Recorder, to WILLIAM ERSKINE & WILLIAM SHOTTON of Bombay Eſqrs. Guardians of NADIR BAXTER, one of the Partners of the late firm of BAXTER, SON and Co. the Son of the Deceaſed, and Sole Executor in the ſaid Will and Codicils named, during the minority of the ſaid NADIR BAXTER; all perſons having claims on the Eſtate, or being indebted thereto, are requeſted to make the ſame known to the ſaid Executor without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

*Bombay, 7th June* 1811.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Demiſe of Mr. JOHN BAXTER having rendered a change in the Firm of BAXTER, SON & CO. neceſſary; the Public are hereby moſt reſpectfully informed, that the concern will from this date, be carried on under the Firm of BAXTER, FERRAR & CO. by the remaining Partners NADIR BAXTER, SAMUEL FERRAR, & EDULJEE CURSETJEE, who now, preſenting themſelves to the notice of their Friends, and the Public, cannot avoid expreſſing their grateful ſenſe of obligation for the liberal ſupport and countenance they have hitherto experienced and ſoliciting a continuance of their favors, hope by their aſſiduity and attention to the commands they may hereafter be honored with, to merit the future patronage of the Public at large.

NADIR BAXTER,
SAMUEL FERRAR,
EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

*Bombay, 1ſt June* 1811.

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## Baxter Ferrar & Co.

BEG Leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint their Cuſtomers and the Public at large, that having made their Purchaſes from the Ships of the ſeaſon they ſhall expoſe for Sale as ſoon as landed, the following Articles of the beſt qualities, viz.

Beer in Hhds. from Hodgſon, Meux, and Cooper.

Bottled Ale and Porter, Cyder and Perry, from Harper and others.

Cheeſe, Hams, and Tongues, Gordon, Emmott and Co. and others.

OIL STORES, conſiſting of Pickles, Oil, Eſs. of Anchovies.

Capers, Olives, Pickled Muſhrooms, Red and Pickled Herrings.

Salted Salmon, &c. &c. &c. from Ditto Ditto.

GROCERY, conſiſting of Currants, Pearl Barley, &c. &c. &c.

CONFECTIONARY, from Hoffman's conſiſting of Cherry and Raſpberry Brandy, Jams, Jellies, Preſerves, Bottled Fruits &c.

Claret, Hock, and Port Wine, from Maxwell, and Keys, Harper and others.

Garden Seeds, of great variety—a ſmall Aſſortment.

Hats, Round, Military, Childrens' &c. and Opera, from Boradale, Williams and Whyte.

Boots, and Shoes, an Assortment from Hoby, and Hont.

SADLERY, from Gibson, and Prat and Milray, consisting of Chariot and Buggy Harness, Hunting Sadles, Whips of all kinds, and Spare Articles, also Hunting Caps of colors, &c. &c. &c

Cotton, Silk, and Fleecy, Hosiery, Bandana and Belcher.

Table Cutlery and Patent, Jubilie Razors, Derks &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, from Smyth and Nephew, and Bristow and Co. consisting of Lavender, Honey and Hungary Water, Milk of Roses, Essences of all kinds, smelling Salts, Spirits of Hartshorn and Lavender, Tooth Brushes in sets and single, Windsor, and Naples Soap, dressing and small Toothed Combs, &c. &c. &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, from Gilbert and others, Marine Barometers, Sextants, Thermometer, Telescopes, Spectacles, Goggles, Medical Seals &c. &c.

CABINET WARE, Writing Desks dressing Glasses, Shaving Cases, &c. &c.

Glass and Earthen Ware, of all kinds from Nash and others.

STATIONARY, Cards, Charts, a small assortment of Books, Nauticle Tables, &c. &c. &c.

Cannister Powder from Pigon and Co. Taylor, &c.

Patent Shot, of Nos. Flints and Shooting Tackle.

Single and Double, Barrelled Fowling Pieces. from Mortimer, Manton, Nock and others.

Pistols of all kinds in Cases complete.

Superfine Scarlet, French, Grey Black and Milled Cloths and Kerseymeres, Flannels &c. &c.

Gold and Silver Lace, Battalion and Regimental Buttons; Sword Knots, Dress Ornaments, Belts, Waist and Sling &c.

Tin, Japanned and Lacquerred ware of kinds.

*Baxter, Ferrar & Co.*

Have particular pleasure to acquaint the Ladies of the settlement, that they have purchased an Invoice of Haberdashery—which they shall expose for sale immediately it is landed, comprising a small assortment of Lace of kinds, some elegant and fashionable Muslin, Cambric, Leno, and Sarsenet dresses—Satin and Sarsenets Ribbands, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c. &c. A few Silk Shawls—also an elegant and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and admired Straw Hats and Bonnets, which they have now exposed for sale in most excellent condition, just landed from the H. C. ship Cumberland.

*Bombay 19th June 1811*

*Baxter, Ferrar & Co.*

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A very handsome second hand Europe Chariot with excellent Harness complete,—also a pair of Horses. The Chariot and Horses will be sold together or separately, and is worthy the attention of any person requiring such.

Also another Chariot with Horses and Harness complete.

B. F. & Co. have just opened and exposed for private sale a small assortment of useful second hand Plate consisting of Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

*Bombay, 21st June 1811*

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

MAJOR WERGE, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Assistant Surgeon WHITE of the said Corps (agreeable to the Articles of War) Notice is hereby given, to all persons having any demands against his Estate to send their accounts to him at the Head Quarters of the Regiment on or before the 1st of September next, as no claims will be received after that period.

*Surat, 4th June 1811.*

# A CARD.

MR. WATLING begs to inform the public that he will expose for sale on Tuesday next, at the Godowns opposite the house formerly occupied by General Malcolm the undermentioned Europe Articles, imported by him on the Cumbrian, the whole being in high order and excellent condition.

Beer in Hogsheads from Hodgson, Oil Stores, from Davis; Glass Ware of all kinds comprising Lamps, Table and hanging Lustres, Finger Cups, &c. &c. elegant Breakfast Setts of China Ware; Sadlery and Harness &c. from Milroy, Velvet Hunting Caps, Morocco Skins of different colors, Boots and Shoes from Hoby; Ladies and Childrens do. from Taylor's Bond Street; Hats from Borradaile, Ladies Straw Hats of the newest fashion; Confectionary from Hoffman; Hosiery of all kinds; Grocery comprising Starch, Tapioca, and Indian Arrow Root, Chocolate, Cocoa &c. &c.; Stationary, Law Books, and other new publications from Black and Co. Maps from ditto.

An assortment of Haberdashery containing most beautiful Laces, Veils, Edgings, Tippets, Sarsnetts, Ribbands, Crapes &c. &c.

Mahogany Furniture of all kinds and of the newest fashion, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST a Black Grey-hound Bitch from Girgaum on Sunday morning,—answers to the name of FLY, whoever will bring her to Mr. WATLING's at his house in Girgaum or at his Godowns opposite to the house lately occupied by General Malcolm will receive a handsome reward.

*TO BE SOLD*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY next, the 28th Instant,

IN THE

MARINE YARD,

*At noon precisely,*

THE BRIG

LADY ROLLO,

(LATELY ARRIVED FROM CALCUTTA)

*WITH ALL HER STORES &c.*

As She now lies at Anchor in the Harbour.

THE LADY ROLLO is a new vessel, built of Teak, was launched at Calcutta in October last, burthen 120 Tons Carpenter's measurement; her Rigging & principal Sails are new, and of the best quality, she is well found in Stores, and may be sent to Sea at a very trifling expence, & is well calculated, for the Gulph, or Malay trade.

The vessel may be inspected any time previous to the sale, and a list of Stores may be seen, and further particulars known, on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

*Bombay, 21st June 1811.*

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th Inst.

*WILL BE SOLD*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

*Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co.'s*

AUCTION ROOMS

*On Account of the Concerned,*

SOME Butts and Casks of Pale Ale,—Also other kinds of rejected Goods, on account of the shippers.

P. S.—MESSRS. J. MITCHELL & CO. are receiving their annual Supply of Europe Goods, Comprising all kind of Eatables and Drinkables &c. &c. &c. as detailed, in the other advertisements, Spirits only, viz. Gin and Brandy being of a superior quality.

*Bombay, 21st June 1811*

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.*

THAT on Wednesday next the 26th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to public Sale at the Courier Office, the following Lots late the Property of NASSERWANJEE MANOGKJEE.

All that Messuage or Tenement and Appurtenances Situate in FORBES' Street within the Town Walls and known by the name of the Courier Office, Yielding a Monthly Rent of 160 Rupees.

Also one other Messuage or Tenement and Appurtenances Situate in Duke House Lane No. 1. Yielding a Monthly Rent of 80 Rupees.

And on Friday, the 28th Instant at four o'Clock, on the Premises a Large and Commodious Stable Situate at Chuna without the Town Walls with a well and Appurtenances.

Also on Saturday the 29th Instant, on the Premises at four o'Clock in the afternoon, all that Large and Commodious House Situate at Parell called Non Parell with three Small Houses adjoining thereto with several out Houses, two Stables and a Large Garden well stocked with Mangoe Trees of the finest kind.

And also at the time and place lastmentioned the undermentioned Lots.

Lot 1. A small Cocoanut Oart called Madew Waddy Situate at Mahim near the House of Possey and a convenient upper-roomed Bungaloe built thereon.

Lot 2d. A Large Cocoanut Oart called Peeb'y of 12 Wheels, containing 938 Cocoanut Trees bearing Fruits, 297 to bear Fruits, 300 Small, do. 8 Mangoes Trees, 7 Jack Trees, 9 Brab Trees, 170 Beetlenut Trees, 1 Jam Tree, 4 Shegat or Muringuiras, 4 Large good Water Wells, 4 Small Houses for Gardners and 1 Small Chunam built Bungaloe.

Lot 3d. 2 Wheels of the Oart Dollary Situate at Mahim.

Lot 4. A Piece of Salt Batty Ground Situate at Byculla on the West side of the Race Course.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE,

Bombay, 18th June, 1811.

TO BE SOLD

*Musical Instruments*

FROM

*CLEMENTI & CO.*

AN elegant Flageolet Organ with Drum, Tabor and Triangle, 3 Barrels.

An elegant Solid Piano Forte with Brass lines and 3 drawers.

For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES AINSLIE, Purser of the Cumberland.

*Bombay, 22d June 1811.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

BHICAJEE MERJEE, beg leave most respectfully to acquaint their customers and their friends that they have made their purchases from the Ship Essex, Captain NISBET.

PALE Beer from HODSON, Bottled Porter and Beer—Claret, Port and Hock Brandy and Hollands—Hams, Cheeses and Bacon —Oilman's Stores of sorts; Confectionary — Boots, and Shoes — Fresh Garden Seeds—Cotton and Silk Hosiery—Flannel and Boat Cloaks—Hats, Perfumery, Sadlery, Whips, Stationary—Musical Instruments—Children's Toys, Patent Shots, Gun Flints Gunpowder and various other articles.


# THE COURIER.

*BOMBAY.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1811.


## GENERAL ORDER.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th JUNE 1811.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th and 11th January 1811, viz.

*Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 4th January.*

7th. The undermentioned officers have our permission to return to their rank at your Presidency viz.

Captains—Kenny.—James Leighton,—N. Allen,—Aitcheson,—Lieutenants—P. Fearon,—Jas. McDonald.

8th. The undermentioned officers have our permission to remain a further time in this Country, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Disney,—Lieutenants David Hogarth,—J. S. Heard,—Ensign Maxwell.

9th. The undermentioned Persons have our permission to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Mr. David Carnegie Surgeon.

Midshipmen Watson,—David Craw,—proceed Assistant Surgeons.

10th. We have resolved this season to appoint Eighty two Cadets for the Infantry on your Establishment.

11th. We shall also appoint six Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency.

*Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 11th January.*

3d. Since December 1809 Several young Men have been permitted to embark for India, who had received their education at our own Military Seminary at Addiscombe and had passed a highly creditable public examination, and we, likewise, sent you several from the Royal Academy at Woolwich, who had been educating there for two years, as also some Cadets who had qualified themselves under private Tutors.

4th. In arranging the rank of the above Cadets, under the several regulations to which their Original Appointments were applicable, we have to observe that we have ranked them, 1st, According to the date of their being reported qualified from our Seminary; 2d, As to the date, when others educated at Woolwich were actually discharged from thence; and lastly with reference to the date when those educated under private Tutors were eligible by age to rank—The following therefore is the Order in which we direct the several Cadets alluded to should now rank, viz.

David Hogarth, Alexander Manson, Samuel Richards, Thomas Stevenson;—Reported qualified from the Company's Seminary 29th December 1809.

Peter Breton, W. Walter Quartly, W. K. Lester;—Discharged from Woolwich 26th February 1809.

James Barton;—Under private tuition, of age to rank 16th October 1810.

5th. Having thus determined the rank of those who have actually sailed for your Presidency with the exception of Mr. James Barton, we have now to acquaint you that we shall hereafter look solely to our own Establishment, for a sufficient number of well educated young men, for our Engineers and Artillery Corps, and we have resolved that, in future, there shall be two public examinations during the year, viz. one in the month of October, the 2d in the month of April following—By this arrangement those who are found qualified for the Artillery at the public examination in October will be enabled to proceed to India by the early ships of the season, and those reported qualified in April, by the latter ships.

6th. With the view to encourage geneus, and superior talents, and to stimulate our young men to exertion, close application, and good behaviour, during their residence in the institution we have further resolved to select from the most promising amongst those who are reported qualified at the public examinations before mentioned, a certain proportion expressly for the Corps of Engineers, and we have determined that they should be permitted to remain at our Seminary (without prejudice to their rank) a further time beyond the said examination, to render them more eminently qualified for that particular line of service; which according to all experience requires more time for instruction than the Artillery service. It is therefore our express desire that you should, in no case, fill up from the artillery, cavalry, or Infantry, the vacancies that may occur either in your artillery, or Engineer corps, but that upon the receipt of the List of Cadets intended for the latter service you do, immediately, post them to such vacancies as shall appear to have existed at the time when the said list was dated.

7th, This regulation we have resolved shall commence its operation from the public examination in October last, and we therefore inform you that, in consequence of the very gratifying reports which we have received of the talents industry, and exemplary conduct of the following pupils, we attach them at once to our Corps of Engineers at your Presidency, but have allowed them to remain at our Seminary a short time, without prejudice, to their rank, as before stated, in order to qualify themselves still further for their important station, viz.

*FOR THE ENGINEERS.*

George Jervis, John Top;—Reported qualified 22d October 1810, but detained in England until the springs ships, to be further qualified for this Corps without prejudice to their rank.

8th. We have posted the following Cadets to the Corps of Artillery at your Presidency, viz.

W. C. Stirling, Frederick Schuler, Edward Willock, W. Hutchinson, R. Foster, T. Groundwater & W. Millar;—Reported qualified for this Corps 22d October 1810.

9th. As we are under no apprehension, but that, in future, we shall be able to send annually a sufficient number of well qualified young men to meet every contingency which may occur in the Corps of Artillery, or Engineers at our several Presidencies, we again desire that it may be clearly understood that the case must be urgent indeed which can warrant our admitting of the removal of officers, even, protempore, from any other Corps, to the Artillery, or Engineers.

10th In conclusion we have only to add, that as we have been guided by strict justice in the rank


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now assigned to those Cadets, who may have arrived at your Presidency during the last year, and who will, hereafter, embark, and with due reference to their respective merits, and claims, we direct that no application for rank may be transmitted to us which may tend to disturb the arrangement now made.

" Having taken into consideration the state of the Engineer Corps at your Presidency, we have resolved that the establishment of Field Officers be a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and two Majors,—the same to take effect from the 1st of January 1810.

*Bombay Castle, 13th June* 1811.

It appearing from the East India Register, received by the Ships which reached this Port on the 8th instant; that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to strike off the names of the Officers belonging to the Establishments of Bengal and Madras who, unfortunately perished in the missing Ships of 1809 from the 14th March of that year The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the names of Lieutenants Eckford and Robertson be struck off from the date.

*Bombay Castle, 19th June* 1811.

The Governor in Council, having had more than one occasion to observe the adoption by Engineer Officers, entrusted with the construction of publick works, of discretional alterations and additions thereto on their part, without competent authority; it is, hereby signified that all such deviations from authorized plans, occasioning additional expence to the Honorable Company, will, invariably be carried to the debit of the officer who thus, objectionably, takes upon himself a liberty by no means left to his competency, and which cannot be sanctioned by any authority, less than that of Government, or of the Commander in Chief.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

W. NEWNHAM,
*Sec. to Governor.*

*CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.*

DATED THE 13TH JUNE 1811.

MR. Thomas Day, to be acting Second Judge of the Commercial Court of Circuit and Appeal for the division of Surat.

Mr. John Romer, to be acting third ditto.

Mr. James Sutherland, to be acting Judge and Magestrate at Broach.

# NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

## AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

June 19th Arrived Brig Lady Rolla, Captain A. Hays, from Calcutta.

Sailed His Majesty's Ship Hussar, J. Coutts Crawford, Esq. Capt. to sea.

Ditto His Majesty's Ship Lion, H. Heathcoate, Esq. Captain Eastward.

Ditto Ship Minerva, Capt. J. A. Pope, to China.

### CALCUTTA.

JUNE 1.

Remain at Kedgeree the Moholar, Capt. Grant, and the Telegraph, Capt. Drake.

### MADRAS.

JUNE 8.

On Thursday last, arrived the Brig Sea-horse Captain Birsay, from the Mauritius, left the 5th of May.

# *Calcutta Intelligence.*

JUNE 1.

We mentioned in our Extra of Monday last the arrival of the Mornington, from China—the accounts she brings of the China market, are by no means favourable—Opium was at 1030 dollars the chest, and cotton at 12 tale per pecul—the last fleet of China ships, consisting of the Bombay, Alnwick Castle, Royal George, Canton, Surat Castle, Cirencester, David Scott and Canada, sailed on the 3d of April for England, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Grampus. The Hamaun Shaw wes the only ship at China when the Mornington sailed. The following passengers arrived here on the Mornington:—Major Robertson, of the Bengal Engineers; Capt. McInnes of the Bengal Infantry; J. A. Crawford, Esq. and Lieut. Day, of the Bombay Establishment.

We are happy to learn by the arrival of the Mornington, that the first division of Transports, with the Bengal Volunteers, arrived at Malacca on the 25th of April; and she passed some of the ships of the second division on the 29th of the same month, between Penang and Malacca. Commodore Hayes, in the H. C. cruizer Malabar, reached Penang on the 30th April, and was to sail for Malacca in a few days.

The following appointments had taken place at Amboyna, by the late accounts; Major Kelly, of the H. C. European Regiment, to be commander of the forces; Captain Sir T. Ramsay, to command the detachment of the European Regiment; Lieut. Van Swinden, Major of Brigade; Captain Blackenkagen, commandant of the Amboynese corps; Captain Morris, Commissary; Ensign Crossly Fort Adjutant, acting Barrack-master, and acting Private Secretary to the Resident; Mr. McQuoid, Magistrate of Amboyna, Malay Translator, and acting President of the College of Justice, in the room of Mr. Ewer; and Mr. Babington, Surgeon to the Hospital, and Amboynese corps, Vaccine Surgeon, and Chaplain to the Fort and Residency. As Captain Morris had left the Island to obtain a supply of cattle, Captain Blackenhagen acted as Commissary during his absence.

# *Madras Intelligence.*

JUNE 8.

*APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

Mr. Benjamin Randall, Commercial Resident in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Reid, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon M'Caskill, to perform the medical duties, and superintend the vaccination in the Zillah of Bellary, from the 7th inst.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jones, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Cornet Mortimer of the 2d Regiment Cavalry, to proceed to Bombay and eventually to sea on sick certificate, and Captain H. F. Smith, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence for 5 months.

ARRIVALS—Capt. Roome, Cavalry.
Lieut. Morse, 2d. 7th. N. I.
Lieut. H. Parker, Pioneers.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGE. On Monday last Mr. Stephen John Cross, to Miss Maria Francisca Jumeau.

BIRTH. Yesterday the lady of H. Shank, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS]—On Thursday the 6th Instant at Byculla, Mr. Edward West, assistant in the Engineers Department.

On the 16th inst, Mrs. Jerom.

[EUROPE

BIRTH]—On the 11th of October last in South Audley Street London the Lady of Captain D. Fallon, of a Son.

# *English Extracts.*

## WAR OFFICE, FEB. 12th.

14th Regiment of Foot Ensign Henry Gillman, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, deceased.

17th ditto, Hospital Mate Robert Graham, to be assistant-Surgeon, vice Harford, promoted in the 101st. foot.

19th ditto, Timothy Raper, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

56th ditto, Brevet-Major Sir Charles Burdett, Bart. from the 30th foot, to be major, vice Bayley, deceased.

59th ditto, Ensign John Hovendon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Langharne, who retires.—To be Ensigns, Chas. Nicholas Vevers, gent. by purchase, vice Manners, promoted; Lieutenant Paterson O'Hara, from the South militia, without purchase.

65th ditto, Robert Walsh, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, promoted.

67th ditto, Lieutenant Boyce Walker, from the Antrim militia, to be ensign, without purchase.

69th ditto, Lieutenant Thomas Fane, from the 18th light dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Syms, promoted.

78th ditto, Ensign James Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice A. Cameron, deceased; Donald Cameron, gent. to be ensign, vice Fraser; Lieutenant James Frafer to be adjutant, vice Cameron, promoted.

80th ditto, Lieutenant Henry Jones Grove to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Edwards, promoted, Peter Mosse, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice P. Maclaine, promoted in the 65th foot.

*FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.*

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND COLONIES.

" MONSEIGNEUR, " *Dunkirk, Dec.* 1810.

" I have the honour to inform your Excellency of a disastrous event which took place yesterday in Dunkirk Roads.

" The English East India Company's ship the Elizabeth, of 650 tons, commanded by Captain Hubert William Eastwick, on its passage from London to join the fleet at Portsmouth, and having in consequence of the bad weather put in at Cork in Ireland, from whence she sailed nine days since for Madras and Bengal, with a cargo of iron, copper, lead, beer, glass-ware, hats, clothes, and other merchandize, with a crew of 100 men, including the Captain, besides 30 white passengers, and 250 lascars, sent to Bengal by the India Company, after being buffeted about by the gales of wind which constantly succeeded each other since its departure from Cork, was yesterday in the night driven in among the sands of these roads, about three leagues to the N. E. of the port; soon after she struck upon the Breebank. At day-break she was perceived making signals of distress, and firing cannon, being armed with 10 sixteen-pounders. M. Delacoste immediately took measures for conveying assistance to the ship; but all his endeavonrs were useless, the wind blowing furiously from the N. N. E. and the sea being dreadful. A hope was entertained, that when the tide flowed an attempt might be successfully made; vain hope! it was absolutely impossible to launch any boat, in spite of all the exertions that were made. The schooner La Victoire, which Captain Gaspard Malo went on board of and who exhibited the greatest proofs of zeal, as well as other sailors and pilots of this port, was dragged by main force along the jetty; but the Captain seeing his schooner absolutely buried in the waves, which broke over it with fury, and not being able to bear up against them, was forced to give up his enterprise, after running the greatest risks.

" In the mean time, the vessel was dismasted of its mizen and mainmast, and soon disappeared, leaving only its foremast in view, which was covered with people; three boats were seen making for the coast, but only two were able to make land near Fort Risbon, and brought on shore twenty-two persons, with the assistance of the garrison and the custom-house officers, who lined the coast; the third was sunk. The sea was for a while covered with wrecks of all kinds, which successively reached the coast, as well as some dead bodies.

" The persons saved are the Captain, the first mate, the second mate, an officer of the English army in Bengal, two passengers, and 16 lascars; all the rest perished. The night has been more horrible than the day, and this morning the wind continues to blow with violence from the N. N. E. accompanied with rain, snow, and hail.

" Our first care has been to give these unfortunate people the succor which they stood in need of.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" C. FOURCROY, Commissary of Police"

Captain Eastwick, Commander of the ship, and Mrs. Eastwick, his wife.

Lady Passengers—Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Midwinter, Miss Moore, and Miss Stewart.

Passengers—Mr. Ambrose, and Lieutenant Finch.

Mr. Williamson, 1st Officer, and Forbes, 4th Officer.

Mr. Riddle, Surgeon.

Passengers—Captain Pooley, Mr. Keys, Mr. M'Gulleway, and Mr. Tullock.

John Calder; John Ashkettle, Captain's Steward; eight black women servants, and about 347 Lascars.

A treaty of Marriage is said to be in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the Emperor Alexander.

It is mentioned, in letters from Paris, that through excess of love Napoleon never leaves the Empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to encrease as she advances in her pregnancy. Not satisfied with being her keeper, he has also become her Physician, and has taken upon himself to regulate her exercise. A short time ago she had ordered her high mettled courser to be brought, for she is extremely fond of riding, and is a great adept in the equestrian art. Napoleon was just hastening away from a State Council to her apartments, when he met her dressed for riding. —" An Empress of France must not expose the hopes of the whole nation, and of Europe, to the caprice of a horse," he said, and, dismissing the grooms, led back his disappointed consort by the hand to her apartment.

The late Sir Francis Bourgeois, it is said, has left his fine collection of pictures, and the bulk of his fortune to Dulwich College. An addition is to be made to the gallery of that edifice for the purpose of receiving the pictures, and an ample provision is made for keeping them in due preservation.

## NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gallant Action.—A more gallant action than that recorded in the following letter, has not been fought by a merchant ship against the enemy's privateers this war, nor in any preceeding one. The Lords of the Admiralty have, in consequence, been pleased to express to the Committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's their Lordships' satisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on this occation, and their intention to grant to each of the crew of the *Cumberland*, as a mark of their Lordships' favour, a protection from the impress for the space of three years.

" Deal, Jan. 15.—Sunday night the ship Cumberland, Barratt master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, under a jury foremast and bowsprit, having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away in a heavy gale of wind, off the banks of Newfoundland. From seven till eight o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked by four French lugger privateers, between Dover and Folkstone, the first of which hailed, to know whether he wanted a pilot; Captain B. having suspicion of her, replied in the negative. Immediately after another privateer ordered him to lay back his mainyard, and the whole of them commenced a fire of musquetry, and two of them ran alongside and boarded the Cumberland, previous to which the Captain had ordered all the ship's crew into the cabin; they being armed with their boarding pikes, as soon as about 20 men came on board, the Capt. ordered the ship to be sheered off from the privateers, leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat; & on the ship being boarded, the privateers ceased firing; in the mean time, the ship's company rushed forward, & cleared the deck the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumped overboard. Immediately after another came alongside, and told the Captain they would give no quarter; on hearing this the ship's company cheered them, and they were boarded and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards, with the like success on the part of the ship's crew, and their taking three prisoners, two of whom were wounded, and one has since died of his wounds.—Immediately after this, Captain Barrett discharged three of his carronades, loaded with round and cannister shot; the first was seen to carry away the mainmast of one of the privateers, and the second carried away the bowsprit of another, and it was supposed destroyed many of the men, as they were heard to cry out, and the shots were heard to strike the vessel. They then made off, and the Cumberland proceeded from the Downs. We are sorry to say, Mr. Coward, Chief Mate, is wounded in the shoulder, and that one man on board the Cumberland has died of his wounds. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to be nearly 60. Captain B. killed three himself, one of whom he was obliged to put his foot on, to extricate his pike.—This is supposed to be most gallant defence made by any merchant ship during the war, as her crew consisted only of 26 men, and those of the privateers, according to the prisoners' statement, to 270 men."

We hear by a private channel that the privateers that engaged the *Cumberland*, off Folkstone, landed upwards of twenty men at Calais, in a very shattered and maimed condition. We hear also by the same channel, that a Gentleman passenger, who was washed on shore near Dunkirk, out of the *Elizabeth* Indiaman, lashed to a piece of the wreck, was conveyed to a little hovel by a Frenchman who found him along shore, to whom he gave 50 guineas, having saved 500: the Frenchman promised to come at night and take him to a place of safety; at night he went back, accompanied by two others, each having a shovel, when dreadful to relate, they beat his brains out with their shovels, plundered the body, then dug a hole and buried it in the sand. Three or four days after which, the principal being troubled in his concience, he went and confessed what he had done to a Magistrate, when his two accomplices were taken up, and the dead body dug up in a shocking mangled state; and the three faicals were committed to Dunkirk Jail, to take their trial for the shocking murder.

## DECEMBER 9th.

Friday came on to be argued in the Consistory Court Doctors Commons, a question as to the admissibility of criminal articles exhibited by Miss Hannah Cox, of Terling, in Essex, against the Rev. William Goodday, vicar of that parish, *for brawling in the Church.* The prosecution was founded upon the statute of Edward VI.; and the complaint contained in the articles was, *that Mr. Goodday, in the midst of the Church service, without any cause, addressed Miss Cox, stating, that he had observed the most indecent behaviour in her at Church for some time; that if she continued it, he would order the sexton to turn her out; and if that would not do, he would put her in the Spiritual Court.* Upon which, Miss Cox much hurt at finding that this rebuke, though undeserved, had drawn upon her the eyes of the congregation, retired with her sister; and as they were leaving the Church, Mr. Goodday exclaimed " *Let them go to the Play house, and act their acts there.*" —It was contended by the Counsel for the Reverend Gentleman, that the words were only those of dignified reproof, which he was justified in using towards any person interrupting the solemn observance of religious duties; that as they bore this construction, no evidence could be adduced of their having been uttered with any other view; and that, therefore, it would not only be irrelevant to admit the articles to proof, but would be establishing a dangerous precedent, to prevent clergymen from preserving decorum in the performance of religious duties. Miss Cox's Counsel put a totally different construction upon the words, and contended, that if nothing but a reproof was intended, it was unnecessary to add the expressions as they were leaving the Church. of " let them go to a play-house, and act their parts there;" and to include Miss C.'s sister who was an unoffending party, in them, and the insinuation conveyed in them, that the circumstance of Miss C. having that morning received the Sacrament from the hands of the Reverend Gentleman himself, must strongly repel the presumption of his having considered her conduct such as to merit his reproof, and that therefore the words appeared to have been uttered solely for the gratification of private malice, a feeling unworthy of the sacred character in which the Reverend Gentleman was then officiating. The Learned Judge, Sir William Scott, concurred in this construction of the words, and therefore admitted the articles; at the same time observing that the Reverend Gentleman would be thereby better enabled, if he thought proper, to repel by evidence of Miss C.'s conduct, &c. the presumption of his not having acted from the unworthy motives ascribed to him.

Lucien Bonaparte.—Ludlow, December 21.—This retired residence is to-day all in a bustle, on account of our new guest, Lucien Bonaparte.—His arrival took place yesterday afternoon, on the fourth day after leaving Plymouth, from which this place is rather more than two hundred miles distant. He was accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, two other gentlemen, and three servants, occupying two chaises and four. His family left Plymouth three days after him, and are coming on by easy journies of thirty miles a-day. The presence of so remarkable a stranger attracted to the Inn an unusual concourse of people, who are now following him and Mr. Mackenzie with great eagerness in their walk round the Castle. Lymine House, near Montgomery, his intended residence requiring considerable repairs, Lord Powis is occupied in preparing for him another of his seats, five miles from this, called Stone-house, and an Officer (Colonel Drury) is gone there to report, officially, on its fitness for the residence of this conspicuous prisoner. But it is expected that Lucien will remain for a week or ten days at this place, the beauty of our environs appearing to attract his attention.

It is stated that Lucien Bonaparte when passing through Exeter, played off a Bonapartian manœuvre, and rode on the outside of the carriage as an attendant, having thereby an undisturbed view of the country and people, without being an object for remark, or gazed at by the multitude.

It is not known that Lucien Bonaparte, after he had refused a crown, and positively refused to divorce his wife, was requested by the Emperor to send his eldest daughter to the Court of Paris, that if he rejected grandeur for himself, he might not object to his daughter's advancement. Lucien consented; and the young Lady went to Paris under the care of a Lady by whom she had been educated. She was received with great magnificence, and an establishment, splendid and expensive, provided for her. She was not dazzled by the brilliancy of the Court, nor the pleasures of Paris; and she soon sighed for the tranquillity of her father's house. It was proposed to her that she should marry Ferdinand VII., who, upon her union, should be restored to his kingdom, but she peremptorily refused; and said that she was educated in her father's principles, and was resolved to follow his fortunes.—She despised the grandeur that was to be purchased by the sacrifice of the engagements which had first lifted the family to power; and the only regret she had to make to the Emperor, was permission to return to her father's house. This inflexible republican spirit in a young Lady of sixteen years, raised at once the indignation and jealousy of Napoleon against his brother; as he imagined, that if any reverse of fortune on his part should revive the rump of the Jacobins, they would look to a leader of such a character as Lucien proved himself to be. He sent back the young Lady, with peremptory orders to her father to quit his dominions forthwith.—He is, we understand, to reside at Stonehouse, a seat belonging to the Earl of Powis, situate four miles from Ludlow, until Lymore Hall, in Montgomeryshire, is fitted up for his reception.

Lucien Bonaparte left Plymouth on Sunday, for Ludlow, in Shropshire. Madame B. and family are to follow him in a few days.

The baggage of Lucien Bonaparte and his attendants is stated to weigh 33 tons. There was a perfect squabble among the innkeepers of Plymouth and Dock, to know which of them should have the honour of lodging these persons under his roof.—Lucien studiously avoids all pomp and ostentation. His eldest son, a fine youth of eleven years of age, has been taken through the dock-yard, accompanied by Captain Warren, who brought them to England.

Mrs. Trimmer, who has long been distinguished in the walks of literature for many publications calculated to promote the influence of moral and religious principles, died at an advanced age, on Saturday the 10th inst. at Brenford.

# *SOUTH AMERICA.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER RECEIVED AT RIO DE JANEIRO, DATED BUENOS AYRES, 17TH SEPT. 1810

" These two or three days past have been momentous here by the blockade of the port, and the execution of poor Liniers; as the motive of this business is rather interesting, I shall give you a circumstantial account of it. The Junta having been informed that Liniers had taken refuge at Cordova, dispatched a force to reduce the place; they endeavoured to take him and his adherents prisoners. Immediately upon the appearance of this force before the place, the 4000 troops which he thought his numerous friends there

had been able to raiſe, deſerted him, and he betook himſelf to flight, but was ſoon taken, together with thoſe of his moſt particular friends, among which number was the Governor of Cordova. They immediately underwent a trial upon the charge of treaſon, and were condemned by the Commanders of the troops; a meſſenger was diſpatched to Buenos Ayres for the ſanction of the Junta to the above ſentence. The priſoners on their march to the capital were met at about one day's march from thence, by the ſaid meſſengers, who informed them that their doom was fixed, and that they might prepare themſelves for death in four hours, but that they could not poſsibly be allowed to come out of their carriages. At the expiration of the above time, they were accordingly ſhut by the guards attendant upon them. Harſh meaſures were perhaps excuſable with a man of ſo much popularity as Liniers, but it ſeems to be the general opinion here, that the buſineſs might have been managed with equal effect, and with much leſs diſgrace to the new Government, by ſending him and his friends out of the country, as they did with the late Viceroy Coſmers. The Montividians have always ſhewn the greateſt diſapprobation to the meaſures adopted at Buenos Ayres, and they have now declared the port in a ſtate of blockade, which they are enabled to do from all the armed craft in the river in their poſſeſsion. Elcot, of the Porcupine, went down to Monte Video to endeavour to obtain permiſsion for Britiſh veſſels to continue the trade to this place as uſual; but they would not upon any conſideration agree to it; he, however, came to an agreement with them, that all thoſe veſſels which had arrived previous to the 3d inſtant, ſhould be allowed to load and depart without moleſtation, but that all ſuch as had or might arrive ulterior to that date, ſhould be obliged to come to anchor off Maldonado, to await the reſult of the blockade."

## UNITED PARLIAMENT.
OF
## *GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FEBRUARY 13.

### ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Mr. Milnes preſented at the bar the Report of the Committee on the Addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent.

On the queſtion that the Report be brought up,

Mr. Hutchinſon roſe, and ſaid that he perfectly agreed in the propriety of an obſervation made laſt night, reſpecting the manner in which that Houſe was ſo often taken by ſurprize at the opening of a Seſſion; the greater portion of the Members heard nothing of the Speech till a few minutes before they were called upon by the Miniſters of the day to vote in favor of the Addreſs, which was to echo every part of it. This was neither fair to that Houſe, nor the meaſures upon which they were called upon to decide; for Gentlemen were thus forced into the predicament in which they ſtood laſt night, and compelled either to oppoſe the Addreſs altogether, or vote in oppoſition to their judgment, or at leaſt without the fair opportunity of exerciſing it. This much he ſaid againſt a uſage becoming of late too prevalent.

With reſpect to the Addreſs, he ſhould ſay, that in every ſentiment expreſſive of their unfeigned concern for his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, and of their confidence in the diſcipline and gallantry of Britiſh troops, no perſon more cordially concurred than himſelf; but here he muſt be allowed to ſay, that the more ſignal the bravery of our troops, and the more unqueſtionable the ſkill which conducted them to victory, the more reſponſible were Miniſters for not having uſed ſuch admirable military means to greater advantage. He entered his ſolemn proteſt againſt the manner in which Miniſters had ſupplied the army in Portugal with reinforcements. He heſitated not to ſay, that the efforts of our brave army had not been duly ſeconded by Miniſters—the ſupplies of men had neither been effective as to ſtrength, nor ſeaſonable as to time—the contribution and the manner of contributing were all the features of that lingering indeciſion equally incapable of acting or reſolving. There prevailed throughout the conduct of Miniſters all the vice of half meaſures; there appeared to be neither plan nor principle, deſign nor method; reinforcements were ſent out too trifling to be of any uſe, had they been ſeaſonable, and yet ſo ill timed, as not to have proved of much uſe had they been ſufficiently effective. If an adequate and ſeaſonable ſupply of men after the battle of Buſaco, could have enabled Lord Wellington to have then fought the battle which may be hereafter to be decided by numbers—did not this involve a ſerious charge againſt the negligence or ignorance of Miniſters? And would it not be to the laſt degree diſgraceful, if the reſult ſhould prove that France could collect from all corners of the Continent, and convey over land greater numbers of men, and better provided, within a limited time, than England could with all the boaſted advantages of her marine, and the comparative eaſe, ſecurity, and expedition of a ſhort paſſage by ſea? He did not wiſh to indulge in gloomy anticipations, but with reſpect to what had paſt, he contended that our brave troops had had to contend not only with the active enemy oppoſed to them abroad, but alſo with the imbecility, irreſolution, ignorance, and negligence of the Miniſters at home. What might have been the original deſign of Miniſters as to the mode of ſupporting the efforts of Lord Wellington, he knew not, and apprehended that Miniſters were perhaps as ignorant of ſuch deſign as he could be; but of this he was certain, that whatever their deſign might have been, their meaſures had not ſeconded Lord Wellington. They muſt, however, in ſending out a large army to Portugal, have intended to have done ſomething. Was it by ſuch contemptible children's play, as the country had witneſſed on the part of Miniſters, that they expected to ſtrike a deciſive blow againſt the tremendous power of France? if their intentions were of ſo vaſt a ſcope, why ſhould the meaſures taken in avowed proſecution of them, be ſo meanly inconſiſtent, ſo wretchedly diſproportionate?—if, on the other hand, the ſtruggle be abandoned as hopeleſs, why exhauſt the means of our defence in fruitleſs ſpecimens of Britiſh bravery, always brilliant, but always unavailing?

Conſidering then the Addreſs as communicating nothing, as pledging the Houſe to nothing, perhaps as *meaning nothing*, he was ſo far diſpoſed to think it in this reſpect unobjectionable. But though former precedents and ordinary circumſtances might have juſtified ſuch a mode of proceeding at the opening of a Seſſion, the critical ſtate of the empire imperiouſly demands the adoption of a totally different courſe. Such a moment was not ſuited to idle and empty compliment, but one in which the boldeſt truths ſhould be ſpoken, and meaſures calculated for the ſalvation of the ſtate ſuggeſted. The Addreſs he thought ſhould be one rather of condolement than congratulation; while it ſincerely deplored the melancholy ſtate of his Majeſty's health, it ſhould in the moſt unqualified manner repreſent to the Regent *the awful circumſtances* under which he was called upon to aſſume the reins of Government. While that Addreſs acknowledged the parental affection of his Majeſty to his people, and his anxiety at all times for their welfare, it ſhould contraſt the general proſperity of the empire at the moment of his acceſſion, with the accumulated difficulties and gloom of the preſent hour. It was far from his wiſh to ſay any thing that could look like an invidious or ungracious reflection on the reign of a Monarch ſo juſtly eſtimated for his many private virtues, but if the amiable qualities and the beſt intentions of a virtuous Monarch were not ſufficient to reſcue his people from the baneful influence of bad adviſers—an influence which had ſo long and fatally oppreſſed that people, and had, at one time, only ſtopped in the diſmemberment of the empire—If ſuch could have been the ruinous conſequences even during the reign of the preſent King, what future Sovereign could be too cautious in committing himſelf to the counſels of wicked, ignorant, or ſelf-intereſted men? He thought, therefore, that their Addreſs ought to remind the Prince Regent how great a portion of our empire had been already loſt by miſchievous and unwiſe councils. The Addreſs ſhould alſo ſtate the diſturbances and diſſatisfaction which had frequently prevailed throughout this reign in Ireland, and then continued unhappily to prevail.—(*Hear!*) It ſhould not paſs over in ſilence the enormous encreaſe of the national debt, and of the public burdens, ſince the commencement of this reign.—(*Hear!*) While the injury ſuſtained by the manufactures and commerce of the country, being driven by the ſucceſsful efforts of the enemy from the natural and accuſtomed channels, had greatly impaired the national means, and added to the embarraſſments of the moment, which were becoming every moment more diſtreſſing and alarming, he thought too that ſuch an Addreſs ought to contraſt the preſent gigantic power and means of France with what they had been at the Acceſſion of the King. It ſhould ſtate in emphatic language, the conviction of the Houſe of Commons that much of the preſent peril, much of the public burdens, much of the grievances and conſequent diſſatisfaction of the moſt warlike and capable part of the population, are fairly attributable to a bad and narrow policy—(*Hear Hear!*)—ſuggeſted by ignorant or wicked Miniſters. Condoling therefore with the Regent, on his being called in ſuch a ſituation of things to the helm of the State, they ſhould ſtrenuouſly exhort him to reject ſuch councils, and to reſiſt ſuch meaſures as by experience have been proved to be greatly diſaſtrous, and which cannot be perſevered in, but to the certain and utter ruin of the empire.—It was his ſolemn conviction that the affairs of this country had now reached that degree of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falſehood no longer could deceive—Let their conduct be ſuitable to a period of ſuch aweful intereſt—let them adopt towards the Regent the language of truth, not of hypocriſy—tell him of the lamentable incapacity of his Miniſters—that they poſſeſſed neither our confidence, nor that of the public—and that they were capable of ſuggeſting no meaſures but ſuch as they thought calculated to enſure their ill-gotten power, and gratify their miſerable ambition. The Regent ſhould be reminded, that they commenced their career by affixing an indelible ſtain on the national character, in their daring violation of the laws of nations, and by blaſting the hopes and outraging the feeling of millions of his Father's ſubjects—that they have ſince weakened and degraded the Kingly Office—deprived the Empire for months of an efficient Executive, and have, by their intrigues, ſhaken the very pillars of the Monarchy—that the period is critical—the danger imminent—the national calamities ruinous—the preſſure on the people nearly intolerable—that deciſive meaſures, neither partial nor occaſional, can no longer be deferred—neither ſhould they yet abandon the hope of a ſecure and honourable peace, pledging themſelves at the ſame time to the moſt vigorous proſecution of the war, ſhould *ſincere* attempts at peace on our part prove ineffectual, expreſſing their confidence that the reſources of the country under ſage counſel are equal to meet the exigencies of the moment. Let them aſſure the Regent that they will narrowly watch over the public expenditure, and that to ſhew their ſincerity in the cauſe of general reformation, they were determined to begin by reforming themſelves—and above all, to heal, if poſſible, the rankling wounds of the Iriſh, who have been uniformly neglected, inſulted, and oppreſſed. They ſhould not omit to declare their gratitude to the Regent, for accepting the Regency under circumſtances ſo embarraſſing and diſtreſſing. Whatever pleaſure he ſhould have in avowing his confident expectations of the benefit likely to reſult from the Regent's Government to the empire at large, and particularly to Ireland, he muſt refrain from indulging in ſuch declarations at preſent, leſt they might ſubject him to imputations, of all others moſt to be avoided by a Member of Parliament. At the ſame time he could with truth aver, that ſuch confidence was fully juſtified by, and entirely founded upon, the former acts of his Royal Highneſs, in defence and in behalf of what he was known to conſider as a moſt valuable, but too much neglected part of the empire. (*Hear!*) At a moſt critical and afflicting period, a few years ſince, without the knowledge of thoſe for whom he interfered, he moſt ſtrenuouſly and eloquently exerted himſelf in their behalf, by urging to the Miniſter of the day the adoption of ſoothing and conciliatory meaſures, offering himſelf to be the inſtrument for carrying them into effect. Thoſe ſentiments, he felt fully ſatisfied, could not have been ſince leſſened, however much they might have been increaſed; and it was gratifying to reflect that the people of Ireland, the greater part of whom were ignorant to the full extent of their obligations to his Royal Highneſs, ſhould have ever felt towards him the moſt diſintereſted attachment, the moſt entire devotion, of which they afforded a convincing proof on a melancholy occaſion ſimilar to the preſent, when the Iriſh Parliament, by the unanimous approbation of the people, conferred upon his Royal Highneſs with a generous confidence thoſe powers which were denied him in his native land.—(*Hear Hear!*)

Mr. Hutchinſon then concluded a ſpeech of conſiderable force and animation, by adverting to the total neglect with which the name and intereſts of Ireland had been treated this ſome time back in the ſpeeches from the Throne. Why was the name of Ireland omitted in every ſpeech? Why ſuch *induſtrious* neglect of a brave people, and their unmerited ſufferings? He muſt ſay, that if the preſent Miniſters had one principle to guide their conduct, it was that of contempt for Ireland. When an Iriſh Member roſe to demand redreſs for his injured country, his riſing was the ſignal for a *laugh* from the Treaſury Bench. (*Hear Hear!*) An Honourable Friend of his had met with an inſtance of ſuch indecent levity no later than laſt night. He would rather be the object than the author of ſuch indecency.—(*Hear! Hear!*)

Sir T. Turton expreſſed his regret that nothing has been ſaid in the ſpeech of the deſire of the Regent, if poſſible, to bring about an honourable peace—the only legitimate object of all war. He would not pledge himſelf as to the tranſaction with regard to the Peninſula; but he did not indulge thoſe expectations of ſucceſs which ſome entertained. The conteſt might add to the glory of our arms, but nothing more he thought was much to be hoped for. Its termination would probably, be the grave of our commercial proſperity, and of every thing but our honour. He had always maintained, that it was idle to contend with France on the Continent. We would ſoon have in our poſſeſſion there, only Liſbon and Cadiz, and theſe muſt be preſerved at an immenſe expence. He noticed an invocation in the ſpeech of the mover or ſeconder, to ſupport the Government. He would ſupport it as far as he conſcientiouſly could, and always did—but the invocation was very unneceſſary at preſent, conſidering the additional influence which the Adminiſtration would poſſeſs. But they had no claim to any particular allowance—(*Hear, hear!*) It was a duty to watch every one of their meaſures, and to oppoſe them if pernicious; and that duty he would perform without any factious motives. He ſaid this, that he might not be conſidered as pledged to aſſent to any thing of which he really diſapproved. In all that had been ſaid about attachment to the King and the Regent, he perfectly concurred. In a real feeling of attachment to both he would yield to none, though he would contend with nobody in profeſſions. (*Hear! hear!*)

### PORTUGUESE OFFICER.

Mr. Canning underſtood that his name had been mentioned laſt night in reference to the impriſonment of a Portugueſe Officer. He then repeated what had been ſaid on that ſubject, as he had collected it from the uſual ſources, (ſee the report of the previous night) and declared that he was entirely ignorant of any ſuch tranſactions. If any foreigner had been brought here under ſuch circumſtances, the courſe would have been to have communicated the fact to the Secretary for the Home Department, who would then have the charge of the priſoner, and therefore the Foreign Officer could not have been particularly connected with an impriſonment in Cold Bath-fields. If the circumſtance happened two years ago, it muſt have originated early in 1809. He went out of office in September or October in that year. But he hoped the Honourable Baronet would ſtate names and dates to ſee whether any thing of this kind could be traced.

Sir F. Burdett recapitulated the circumſtances, and mentioned the name of the officer, which we could not diſtinctly collect, but it appeared to be Corville or Purville.

Mr. Canning called for the date of the origin of the tranſaction.

Sir F. Burdett could not mention the day or month; but only that it originated in 1809.

Mr. Canning recollected no ſuch tranſaction; but inquiry ought to be made.

A Gentleman in the Department of the Home Secretary ſtated that inquiries were making.

Mr. Withbread roſe, but was called to order by a Gentleman under the Gallery, whoſe name we could not collect. Mr. W. ſaid, that there had been a great deal of diſorder upon this ſubject, but that he was not the author of it.

The Report of the Addreſs was then ordered to be brought up.

Mr. Whitbread—Although I concur in the opinion delivered by my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ponſonby) laſt night, I am anxious to ſay a few words for myſelf on the ſubject of this Report. I agree in all thoſe ſtatements of the Addreſs which relate to devotedneſs to the Prince Regent—to affection for the Sovereign—and to the ſincereſt wiſhes for his entire recovery. But I cannot help remarking, that ſome important points alluded to by the Honourable Baronet near me (Turton), and others, have not been touched upon at all. In the firſt place, I join an Honourable Member who ſpoke laſt night (Parnell) in the ſurprize, that, conſi-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*).

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1811.


(Continued from the last Page.)

dering the ſtate of the times and the rumours that are abroad, no particular notice has been taken of Ireland; and that the only information we have as to the condition of that country is, that the Iriſh revenue has been deficient (*hear, hear!*) But all the revenue appears to have been deficient; and yet the reſult of the whole is, that the revenue of Great Britain has been more flouriſhing in this than in any preceding year. This I leave to the Gentlemen oppoſite to explain. With regard to America, I am glad to find that there is ſome probability of an amicable termination of our diſputes with that country; and that, after all the blunders which have been committed—after all the diſappointments which have been experienced, there is at laſt an earneſt deſire and an anxious endeavour to conciliate. (*Hear, hear!*) I alſo wiſh with the Honourable Baronet near me (Turton), that when the efforts for the ſupport of the war were touched upon, ſomething had been put into the mouth of the Regent, expreſſive of his ardent deſire that theſe exertions might terminate in a ſafe and honourable peace. On that point the Speech has been entirely ſilent, and ſo of courſe has been the Addreſs; and thus we have been left to the proſpect of interminable, and for this country in the end, annihilating warfare. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the campaign in the Peninſula, of the plan of that campaign, or the conduct of him by whom it has been executed, I can at preſent ſay nothing. I know nothing probably of many circumſtances which might have influenced the proceedings of thoſe who planned, and of him who executed, for it is impoſſible to form, out of the diſpatches of the Commander, any thing like a hiſtory of theſe tranſactions. This only we know, that the largeſt army ever ſent from this country, has been conveyed to Portugal; that it has more than once marched over that kingdom—that it has ſuffered two towns to be taken without an effort to ſave them—that it retreated when the French approached—that it gallantly repulſed the enemy at Buzaco—that it was an object to ſave Coimbra, but that Coimbra was loſt—and that afterwards it retreated within the lines before Liſbon, which ſtopped the purſuit of the enemy. I may be told that Lord Wellington confines the enemy within their preſent entrenchments, but this at leaſt I may be permitted to ſay; that they keep him in check.

I know the efforts that have been made to ſend out reinforcements, and the great expence which has been incurred in fitting out the troops for the purpoſes to which their exertions were to be directed, namely, to the achievement of a ſplendid victory, for nothing leſs than victory was to be expected from the uniform tenor of the Commander in Chief's diſpatches. (*Hear, hear!*) All the time he was paſſing over, and, as ſome ſay, devaſtating the country, to render the enemy's purſuit impoſſible, or highly difficult, we were told, that if they eſcaped the ſword; famine would do their work, and that the victory muſt belong to the Allied Forces. Our hopes were not realized. (*Hear, hear!*) We have been often told, that the enemy had left only the ground where he ſtood—we know much we ourſelves now poſſeſs. All things, however, may be happily explained—all may be ſatisfactory, and it is poſſible, barely poſſible, that at laſt a brilliant victory may be the reſult. But in the mean time I muſt proteſt againſt committing myſelf on this ſubject till I have better means of judging than I poſſeſs at preſent.

In looking at the termination of the ſtruggle in the Peninſula; I ſee no foundation for thoſe brilliant, ſanguine hopes which ſome entertain, even though a victory ſhould be gained by the combined forces, for I ſee that during the greateſt diverſions that ever were effected in favour of any nation, the Spaniards made no adequate effort to free themſelves from the graſp of the French ruler. He was once called away from the purſuit of that army, an army ſent to Spain in that improvident manner which ſo often characteriſed the meaſures of the Miniſters of that day; an army which for that reaſon ſuffered ſo much without any proportionate advantage, the commander too having periſhed, though his glory is immortal; from the purſuit of that army Bonaparte was called away to defend himſelf againſt the attacks of Auſtria, or, if you pleaſe, to be the aggreſſor in the Auſtrian war. Here was one opportunity for a great effort to drive the French from the Peninſula. There, however, they remained. Now we ſee, that though the chief preſſure of the enemy's force has been borne by the Britiſh and Portugueſe forces, no adequate exertion has been made by Spain in her own cauſe. I admit the hoſtile feeling that exiſts in Spain with reſpect to France and its Emperor, but when theſe opportunities have been loſt, I confeſs I cannot indulge the ſanguine expectations with which ſome delight to flatter themſelves, and which appear to be countenanced by the Addreſs, and even by the Speech.

There is in the Speech another moſt important omiſſion—the ſtate of the North of Europe. One of the Gentlemen who ſpoke laſt night with ſo much eloquence in favour of the Addreſs, told us that in Spain and Portugal we were contending for the Throne of Peterſburgh—I ſhall not enter at length into that topic, but only obſerve, that during the campaign in the Peninſula a friend, nay a favourite General of Bonaparte, has been ſilently ſliding into the Throne of Sweden—(*Hear, hear!*)—that he is now the Crown Prince, a ſtation not gained by violence, but conferred by the free conſent of the nation, which received him with every demonſtration of ſatisfaction. This muſt ſhew us how impotent is that hatred of the French which we have imagined to prevail to ſo great an extent, and on which we have relied ſo much—how impotent our friendſhip for the protection of our Allies—how impotent our money againſt the gigantic power of Bonaparte. If it had been poſſible ſome years ago to foreſee that the Ruler of France would have preſumed to interfere with the ſucceſſion to the Swediſh Throne; that he would even have propoſed a favourite General, how often would we then have been told, that the gallant Swedes would never ſubmit to ſuch a violation of their freedom? But now we ſee the ſtation of Crown Prince quietly taken poſſeſſion of, and the Throne ready to receive him whenever Bonaparte chooſes, without the ſmalleſt ſymptom of any reſiſtance from the people. Sweden, our late Ally, a power of ſo much importance in the North of Europe, is now againſt us. We may then by our campaign in Spain and Portugal defend the throne of hoſtile Ruſſia; but the throne of friendly, ſubſidized Sweden is completely gone. Was it proper to omit theſe things in a Speech, the object of which ſhould be to give a fair and accurate repreſentation of the moſt remarkable public events. If the Seconder of the Addreſs, ſanguine in youth, had coolly conſidered theſe things, would he have ſpoken as he did of the terms upon which alone peace was to be expected? He told us, that no peace could be concluded till we had reduced the power of Bonaparte, and forced him to abate in his pretenſions. What a proſpect does the Honourable Gentleman hold out?—a proſpect of interminable war. But ſuch a war we cannot endure upon our preſent expenſive ſcale. We may be told, as the Honourable Mover of the Addreſs expreſſed it, of the plebeian apprehenſions of thoſe who augur ill from the failures of our merchants, and the ſtagnation of commerce. We may be called upon for continued exertions to ſupport the war, for patient ſubmiſſion to continued burthens; but ſince our reſources, be they what they may, muſt at this rate be at length exhauſted, where is the foundation for the big talk ſo often reſorted to in this Houſe? An experience of four years muſt have convinced the Right Honourable Gentleman oppoſite, that with a view to an endleſs war upon the preſent ſyſtem of expenditure, inſtead of being all powerful, we are all feebleneſs. I know the reſources of the country, they are great, and I have no wiſh to undervalue them; but with the laviſh profuſion that has ſo long prevailed, I am convinced we cannot go on beyond a certain extent. Though I think it deſirable, that the expedition to Portugal ſhould not be recalled, ſince it has been at all ſent thither, till it has become manifeſt to all that the object is unattainable, yet I would not pledge myſelf to perſiſt even there in an unpromiſing and protracted conteſt.

Another point of no ſmall conſequence has been omitted—the ſtate of our Commercial Finance. This has been the ſource of much of that ſpeculation to which many have fallen victims. I truſt the operation of a meaſure which was firſt ſuggeſted by neceſſity and juſtified ſolely on that ground, though it is now defended as a ſyſtem, will ſoon be ſtopped, and that an end will be put to that uncertainty and injuſtice of which it has been the cauſe. We were congratulated before the news of this day arrived upon our colonial conqueſts. The Iſle of France is certainly an important conqueſt—the moſt important of all our colonial conqueſts ſince the commencement of the war. As to our other colonial poſſeſſions, I think their value comparatively ſmall except it be conſidered as an advantage to have contributed, by the glut which they cauſed, to occaſion thoſe failures that produced the plebeian apprehenſions to which the Honorable Mover of the Addreſs adverted in his ſpeech laſt night. It is but a poor conſolation to our ſuffering Merchants here, that thoſe of France have been ruined.

As to the call for unanimity with which the Hon. Mover favoured us, I take it to be of the ſame kind with the calls before made on ſimilar occaſions, which deſerve but very little attention, for they mean no more than this—do you deſiſt from oppoſition to the Government which I ſupport—abandon your own opinions and come and adopt ours. Now, as I am not yet perſuaded that all my opinions are wrong—that his Majeſty's Miniſters, now the Prince Regent's, have always acted wiſely, and that my oppoſition has been erroneous, if they proceed in the ſame courſe as before, I ſhall perſiſt without intermiſſion or relaxation, in my oppoſition to their meaſures. I am glad to have diſburthened myſelf thus far. Though I wiſhed to be brief, I was anxious not to let the opportunity paſs without ſaying a few words, leſt the Right Honourable Gentleman ſhould, according to his uſual plan, tauntingly tell me afterwards—"You ſuffered this to paſs without ſaying, No, on a former occaſion, and why object now?" Much more might be ſaid on this ſubject, but here I leave it for the preſent.

Mr. Perceval ſpoke in ſubſtance as follows:—Conſidering what paſſed in this Houſe laſt night, I own, that when I came here this evening, I had not the moſt diſtant expectation of the diſcuſſion which we have now heard. Indeed, I think, when the Honourable Gentleman who has juſt ſat down ſhall come to reflect on the opening of his ſpeech, he will be as much aſtoniſhed as any of thoſe who heard him, that he concluded it in the manner he did. For the Right Honourable Gentleman (Ponſonby,) who ſeemed to ſpeak the ſentiments of the other ſide of the Houſe, declared that when he conſidered who was at the head of the Adminiſtration of the country, he ſhould if obliged at any time to find fault with any of the meaſures adopted during his Adminiſtration, in doing ſo, feel the greateſt poſſible reluctance. When I recollect theſe circumſtances, and when I recollect that the Honourable Gentleman in his outſet declared that he perfectly coincided in opinion with that delivered by the Right Honourable Gentleman, (Mr. Ponſonby), I own I was not a little aſtoniſhed, when I heard the Honourable Gentleman, who declared his concurrence in this manner, conclude with ſaying, that he will loſe no opportunity of declaring his oppoſition to the meaſures of the preſent Adminiſtration. (*Loud cries of Hear!* The Honourable Gentleman declared, that he was induced to expreſs his opinion on the preſent occaſion, leſt I might at any future opportunity taunt him with the obſervation, that when ſuch an Addreſs was propoſed, he appeared to acquieſce in its ſentiments. I will ſay indeed, that however much the ſpirit and temper of the ſpeech of the Honourable Gentleman may pleaſe many of thoſe who are of his way of thinking, it is in direct contradiction to the ſentiments of the Addreſs, and to the ſpeech of the Right Honourable Gentleman with whom he profeſſed to coincide.

Although there are many topics in the ſpeech of the Honourable Gentleman, on which I entertain a very different opinion from him, I ſhall on the preſent occaſion abſtain from mentioning many of them, from a wiſh not to diſturb the unanimity that is ſo deſirable on the preſent occaſion; but there are ſome of theſe topics which I feel myſelf under the neceſſary of adverting to, and which I ſhall notice with all poſſible brevity.

The Honourable Gentleman profeſſed that the great object of his riſing was, leſt from his ſilence he ſhould be conſidered as implicated in approving the meaſures which have been carried on in Spain and Portugal. Now the Addreſs did not call on any perſon for approbation of any one of the meaſures which Miniſters have thought fit to adopt in conducting the war in theſe countries; and no one can be precluded by his acquieſcence in that Addreſs from criticiſing at any after period, the whole or any part of the campaign. There is in reality nothing like a pledge of approbation of any one meaſure that has been adopted. But when I ſay this much and when I own I think it adviſeable that on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent, nothing like a pledge ſhould be contained in the Addreſs, I will freely confeſs at the ſame time, that in my own mind all the meaſures which have been adopted in the Peninſula are highly deſerving of approbation; and that when the time ſhall come for the diſcuſſion of this ſubject, it will be found that the ſkill and ability with which theſe meaſures have been conducted, are as conſpicuous as the policy by which they were dictated. The Honourable Gentleman has pointed out a number of particulars in the campaign in which he has been diſappointed. I own I am not aſtoniſhed that when the Honourable Gentleman has thought fit to collect opinions from others, and not from the Commander there, of a nature rather too ſanguine, he ſhould be diſappointed in the event, but I maintain that he could not have collected theſe opinions from the Noble Commander. For I think, if there is one thing more conſpicuous than another in the Noble Lord, it is the ſingular modeſty and ſimplicity of his official ſtatements. (*Hear! hear!*) Nothing of a vaunting of arrogant nature is to be found in his diſpatches. (*Hear!*) If diſappointment has been experienced in any caſe where that Noble Lord has been concerned, it is the diſappointment of the enemy; but ſurely there can be no diſappointmont of the rational hopes that any other perſon was at liberty to entertain. At one time the Honourable Gentleman declared it as his opinion, that every Engliſh ſoldier ſhould have left the Peninſula. Does he, indeed, wiſh that the Peninſula ſhould have ſurrendered without the glory of the late campaign? (*Hear!*) Does he wiſh that after the inſtances which we have ſeen of French cruelty, French treachery, and French inſincerity, Britons ſhould have had no ſhare in the late ſtruggle? (*Hear!*) Does he wiſh that Britons ſhould not have made a ſtand in the only corner where it was poſſible to make a ſtand againſt the common enemy of Europe? (*Hear!*) It is not indeed poſſible to predict what will be the iſſue of that conteſt; but on a diſpaſſionate review of all the circumſtances of the caſe, I own I ſee no cauſe we have to deſpond. (*Hear!*) We have, however, maintained all that we propoſed to maintain? we have maintained Portugal, and in ſo doing we have rendered the moſt material aſſiſtance to the cauſe of Spain. The Hon. Gentleman has told us, that one reaſon why he deſponds of Spain is that on two occaſions that country did not avail herſelf of advantages equally favourable, as unlooked for, which we can have no hope will ever return. The one occaſion was, when the French provoked Auſtria to hoſtility; and when, in conſequence, the greateſt part of the French forces were drawn from the Peninſula to Germany; and the other occaſion was, the diverſion afforded the Spaniards by Lord Wellington, of which no advantage was taken by them. Will any man venture to ſay, that if Great Britain had not employed ſo great a portion of her military force in the aſſiſtance of the Spaniards that the caſe of Spain at this day would be any thing like the preſent? Sir, the Honourable Gentleman deſpairs of the cauſe of Spain. It may be indeed that more might have been done by the Spaniard in the cauſe of this ſtruggle than what they have done; but let us do juſtice to ſo much as they have done; let us do juſtice to that nation which has done more than has been done by all the other nations of Europe ſince the commencement of the revolutionary war; to that nation which, though now for more than two years overrun by the armies of France, has never yet ſubmitted to her foe, but is as unconquerable in mind and ſpirit as ever.—(*Hear!*) It is in theſe means and this determined ſpirit of oppoſition, that our hopes of that country are founded; it is by theſe means alone that an oppoſition to France can be maintained; and we truſt that while ſhe continues in that ſpirit, ſhe will remain as invincible to France as ever.

Will the Honourable Gentleman but conſider for a moment, what would have been the conſequence to Great Britain, if the Peninſula had ere this been under complete ſubjection to France. Let him conſider of what conſequence Cadiz and Liſbon alone would have been to

France if in her poſſeſſion. He who has always profeſſed ſuch fears for the removal of the battle to our own ſhores, will he only conſider where, to ſuch advantage, danger could be apprehended to this country and to Ireland, as from the ports of Cadiz and Lisbon. And though the Peninſula ſhould ultimately be conquered, when he conſiders how completely it was under ſubjection to France before the preſent war, and the advantages which were drawn from it, he will find it will be leſs efficient to the conqueror when it ſhall be finally ſubdued, than it was previous to the conteſt.

The Honourable Gentleman has adverted to other topics—He ſays, that the obſervations reſpecting the revenue appear to him perfectly unintelligible; that it is ſaid the revenue has fallen off in Ireland, and fallen off here, and yet is much more now than in any former year. I will tell the Honourable Gentleman that the ſtatement of the Speech is perfectly conſiſtent—I will tell him that the whole revenue of this country, received into the Exchequer, before the 5th of January, in this preſent year, 1811, for the preceding year, was greater than that of any former year (*Hear!*)—that there are between three and four millions of exceſs of difference between the laſt year, and the year ending in January 1809. What do you mean then, ſays the Honourable Gentleman, by your revenue being affected by the diſaſtrous ſtate of the commerce of the country? I will tell him that particular branches of that commerce may have declined towards the latter end of the year, by which the revenue of that part of the year may have been affected; and yet it may be perfectly clear that upon the whole year there may be an increaſe of revenue. It is true, and cannot be denied, that the enemy has made an impreſſion on the commerce of this country; but this impreſſion, whatever it may be, can be only conſidered as temporary; and when I take into conſideration the ſkill, induſtry and capital of this nation, I have the beſt grounded expectations of our future proſperity, though particular channels of that ſkill and induſtry may for a time be affected. I think I may venture to ſtate, therefore, that the general increaſe of the revenue, which decreaſed however towards the latter end of the year, may be expected to continue? though nothing can be ſaid proſpectively on ſuch a ſubject with confidence. This ſubject is, I think, plainly enough ſtated in the Speech; but if it is not plainly enough indicated in the Speech, I hope the Honourable Gentleman will conſider it to be ſo now.

On the ſubject of America I wiſh to ſay as little as poſſible. The Honourable Gentleman is, I think, not warranted in ſaying that a ſpirit of conciliation did not exiſt in his Majeſty's council towards that country till the preſent moment. There is no greater conciliation manifeſt now than formerly. The councils of the country were always perfectly conciliatory towards America, and every thing was done which was thought could be done, to obtain a renewal of an intimacy with the United States, conſiſtent with our own ſafety. And I believe that every thing will be done by the Regent in the way of conciliation; but while he is willing to concede every thing that ought to be conceded, he will at the ſame time keep ſight of the preſervation of thoſe maritime rights for which this country has always contended. I do think indeed that thoſe maritime rights which have been ſo long claimed by Great Britain, will not be renounced by her at preſent. I do not impute to the Honourable Gentleman that he would willingly be inclined to ſacrifice any of the juſt rights of this country. No character could be gained by the nation which would not ſtand up in the defence of her rights, and no character could be gained by the individual who would adviſe and conſent to their ſacrifice.

I will aſk the Honourable Gentleman, and I will aſk the houſe, if it would be proper that any notice ſhould be taken of the expectation of peace in the Addreſs? With what propriety could it be ſtated that peace at the preſent moment was poſſible to be obtained? No man would be more ready than Miniſters, if any opportunity ſhould occur when peace could with ſafety be made, to avail themſelves of that opportunity; but they would merely miſlead the Country were they to hold out to them that any thing like ſuch an opportunity had yet occurred. I think, indeed, that there are few individuals in the Houſe who would be inclined to go along with an Honourable Baronet (Sir T. Turton), who ſpoke in the courſe of the evening, in the ſentiments he uttered on that ſubject. The Honourable Gentleman ſays that we have declared that no peace can be obtained with the preſent Emperor of France, till he abate in his pretenſions. It is but true that till ſuch an event no peace is to be obtained. What, ſays the Honourable Gentleman, and are you then determined to carry on an interminable war? If theſe propoſitions be adhered to, what can follow but the inevitable ruin of Great Britain? (*hear!*) What a proſpect, continued the Honourable Gentleman? If it is a true proſpect, however, why ſhould that proſpect be diſguiſed to the country? The pretenſions of the Ruler of France were nothing leſs than the ruin of this country and till he abate from theſe pretenſions how can peace be obtained? And I will aſk the Honourable Gentleman if he ſees any thing now in the conduct of that Ruler, which indicates that he has abandoned his hoſtile views, or that may lead us to believe that we may with ſafety accede to his demands.

Among the other points of the ſpeech of the Honourable Gentleman, he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that no notice was taken in the Speech of the ſituation of this country with regard to Sweden. Nothing could be more natural than that Miniſters in the exerciſe of their diſcretion on that ſubject, did not think proper to advert to the ſituation of Sweden. When we reflect on what our former connection with Sweden was, and the manner in which that country was compelled to enter into ſubſerviency to an enemy, it will, I think be found, that forbearance with regard to that unhappy country is the principle on which we ſhould act, ſo long as we can act on forbearing principles without danger to ourſelves.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded by ſtating that it had not been deemed expedient, conſidering all the circumſtances attending our relations with Sweden, and the forbearance with which our policy had been marked towards her, to make any alluſion to that State in the ſpeech of the Prince Regent. Neither did he conceive, and he was aware at the ſame time of the importance of the ſubject, that it was neceſſary to have made in his Royal Highneſs's ſpeech any particular mention of the affairs of Ireland. (*Hear! hear!*) He knew that repreſentations had been made, for what purpoſe they could beſt tell who made them, that the affairs of the ſiſter kingdom were in the moſt unhappy and lamentable condition; he and his colleagues had been accuſed that night of treating that important part of the Empire with a ſyſtematic neglect, or of never referring to it except in language of a degrading and inſulting nature. He would put it to the candour of the Houſe if this was a correct ſtatement, or if it could believe that he and his colleagues were ſuch fools and idiots as to treat ſuch grave diſcuſſions with an unworthy contempt, much leſs with that deriſion and even laughter which had been imputed to them. There were occaſions probably when what had fallen from gentlemen of that country might have had a tendency to provoke the riſibility of the Houſe, but this was not to be conſtrued into any failure on the part of duly appreciating the magnitude of thoſe intereſts which were involved in the proſperity of Ireland. However his own views of the policy which it would be prudent to adopt reſpecting that part of the United Empire differed from the opinions entertained by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchiſon), and the difference was certainly great and obvious, no fair inference, he was confident, was deducible from that circumſtance, that he had been at any time diſpoſed to diſregard or undervalue any topic connected with Iriſh affairs. When, however, the Hon. Gentleman went further, and averred that the Regent could not ſafely place confidence in the perſons who now conducted the adminiſtation of the country, and that thoſe perſons neither poſſeſſed nor merited the confidence of the country, then indeed he would venture to aſk, where could the Regent hope to find men who poſſeſſed it in a greater degree? (*Hear! hear!*) He believed no man or ſet of men enjoyed a greater portion of the eſteem and confidence of the people, although the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) appeared by his laugh to think otherwiſe. He challenged the Hon. Gentleman, by any place, to controvert and diſprove his aſſertions. The Right Hon. Gentleman then, after apologizing for having ſo long treſpaſſed on the time and attention of the Houſe, which he ſaid he had been induced to do by the introduction of the irrelevant matter which had been brought forward on the other ſide, and which it was impoſſible for him not to advert to.

Sir John Newport expreſſed his belief that the Right Hon. Gentleman had miſrepreſented his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hutchiſon). When his Hon. Friend had ſtated that the affairs of Ireland were treated by Miniſters with ſyſtematic neglect, it was a ſtatement which he was fully warranted in making. A Noble Lord, who in his opinion had always had too much influence in the councils of Ireland, had not heſitated once to ſay, that the leſs which was ſaid about that country the better. To him it appeared that, as a component part of the empire, it was entitled to reſpectful attention, an attention proportioned to the extent of its territory and reſources. It had been ſtated to them by the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the revenue of Ireland had been affected; were thoſe terms, he would aſk, deſcriptive of the fact? (*Hear! hear!*) Did the language fairly repreſent that a defalcation of between two and three millions had taken place in the revenue, and that it was at the preſent period unequal to the ordinary exigencies? When he looked alſo to the other features in the ſituation of Ireland;—when he ſaw her tranquillity menaced, and the military force greatly reduced;—when he knew too that many perſons who had a deep ſtake in the ſafety of that part of kingdom, ſome of whom were in the conſtant habit of defending and ſupporting the Right Hon. Gentleman, entertained the moſt ſerious apprehenſions on the ſubject, he could not eaſily conceive a topic more deſerving of the Right Hon. Gentleman's gravity and attention.—[Here Mr. Perceval appeared to be engaged in converſation.)]—He was aware that he had no peculiar claim on his attention, and he had juſt afforded an additional proof of the careleſſneſs of which he (Sir. J. Newport) had accuſed him, as uniformly diſtinguiſhed him whenever the condition of Ireland was under diſcuſſion in that Houſe. He did therefore again aſſert that the regard paid to Ireland by our Government was not ſufficient to the weight and importance of ſo large a component part of the Empire, and he ſincerely believed that much of the miſchief that had happened in Ireland, much of that embarraſſment and calamity in which ſhe was involved, was owing to the looſe and negligent manner in which its buſineſs was conducted in that Houſe, and regularly deferred till the cloſe of the ſeſſion was approaching. Anxious as he was to avoid touching on any topic calculated to arouſe feelings of irritation, he muſt be permitted to put in his claim to be heard in Parliament as an Iriſh repreſentative warmly intereſted in the welfare of his native country. He had no perſonal or diſtinct intereſt, and he would therefore maintain this claim. At ſuch a period as the preſent, threatened as we were by an enemy far more formidable than had ever hitherto waged hoſtility againſt us, it was the bounden and peculiar duty of that Houſe to attend to every complaint preferred from that quarter, to inveſtigate every alleged grievance, and if they ſhould prove deluſive, to diſpel the deluſion by a fair and impartial inquiry. Then inſtead of a drain and an incumbrance on Great Britain, as Ireland was rendered by the preſent ſyſtem, we might proceed to huſband her reſources and to conſolidate her ſtrength, till the fortune period ſhould arrive when a firm and honourable peace might alleviate her burthens, and no longer retard the natural progreſs of her proſperity.

Mr. Hutchinſon ſaid he roſe to expreſs his hope, that words would not in future be put into his mouth which had never fallen from him, nor opinions imputed to him which he had never expreſſed. He had not ſaid, as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) attributed to him, that the Prince Regent ſhould look elſewhere for his Miniſters, or ſhould confide the guidance of his councils to other men. What he had ſtated however was in his judgement the moſt proper courſe for the Houſe to purſue, was, that they ſhould repreſent to to the Prince Regent their firm determination to ſupport the juſt authority of the executive, and at the ſame time to expreſs their conviction of the incapacity of his preſent miniſters. In reply to what the Right Hon. Gentleman had obſerved in defence of the reſpect and attention which he was in the habit of ſhewing to diſcuſſions on Iriſh affairs, he lamented that he ſhould be under the neceſſity of repeating the accuſation, and of diſtinctly charging the Right Hon. Gentleman with the moſt blamable and offenſive levity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, if he had miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented the obſervations of the Hon. Gent. he ſhould be extremely ready to have his error corrected. He certainly was deſirous of vindicating himſelf from the imputations of the Hon. Gentleman, who had very erroneouſly deſcribed him as laughing whenever mention was made of Iriſh affairs. With reſpect to the Hon. Gentleman's explanation of his meaning, in his firſt ſpeech, he muſt confeſs he could not very eaſily ſee how a declaration of the incapacity of the Regent's Miniſters could be ſeparated from the expreſſion of a wiſh that they ſhould be diſmiſſed from the Regent's ſervice. The Hon. Baronet had likewiſe charged him with inattention to what he had been ſaying with reſpect to military force in Ireland; but if the Hon. Baronet would adopt the ſtatements in *The Morning Chronicle*, he had hardly a right to expect a refutation of them in that Houſe (*hear, hear!*) He could, however, aſſure him, that no reinforcements had recently been drawn from Ireland, and that the amount of military force now in that country was probably greater than it had been at any period when the Honorable Baronet could mention.

Sir John Newport ſaid that he had not adopted, in what he had obſerved, the ſtatements of the Morning Chronicle, neither had he adopted the ſtatements of the Morning Poſt. Deprived as he was of the channls of official communication, his knowledge was of courſe derived from ſuch intelligence as was open generally, and from ſuch correſpondence as he maintained with perſons in Ireland which fully enabled him to ſtate that many gentlemen of rank and property, and ſome of them the political friends of the Miniſter, had been under the moſt ſerious alarm in conſequence of the reduction of the military force in that part of the empire. He believed that large drafts had been made, but that the projected reinforcements had been countermanded.

Mr. Ponſonby ſaid, he roſe only to notice one point in the ſpeech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and it was that in which he had inferred from his (Mr. P.'s) obſervations on the former night, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread) had contradicted himſelf, in firſt profeſſing to concur with him, and in the following that declaration with his ſubſequent remarks. Now he wiſhed to be diſtinctly underſtood as having certainly diſclaimed any wiſh or intention of making a ſyſtematic oppoſition to the Regent's Government, becauſe though he ſhould be ſorry at any time to haraſs or impede the adminiſtration of the country, he ſhould be particularly ſo when he reflected on the novelty as well as the difficulties of the Regent's ſituation. But theſe conſiderations were not to preclude him from the diſcharge of his duty, if he ſhould find occaſion for it, in oppoſing and condemning the meaſures of his Miniſters (*hear! hear!*). High as was his veneration for his Royal Highneſs, both for his private virtues and his conſtitutional ſentiments, ſo congenial to thoſe principles which had ſeated the Houſe of Hanover on the throne of theſe kingdoms, this veneration would but operate injuriouſly if it prevented him from ſteadily reſiſting the unwiſe and dangerous policy of thoſe who conducted the Adminiſtration.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid he ſhould take the opportunity before the Report was read of alluding to what had fallen from an Honourable Gentleman (the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department) on the ſubject of the foreigner confined in Cold Bath Fields. He could not help feeling much ſurpriſed that an enquiry which might have been made in five minutes, had not been made in the 24 hours that had elopſed ſince the Honourable Baronet behind him had firſt mentioned the ſubject to the Houſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the Honourable Gentleman behind him had acted prudently in not making a partial or defective ſtatement, but in reſerving himſelf till all the circumſtances of the caſe were aſcertained.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, that it was the neceſſity of this long and minute enquiry of which he complained. Was their no record kept of ſuch a tranſaction in the Office of the Home Department? Or was the Right Hon. Gentleman to be permitted to ſhelter the Under Secretary of State when unable to furniſh ſatisfactory information?

Mr. Yorke obſerved, that the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had confeſſed his own repreſentation to be inaccurate. He had, however, inaſmuch as the matter lay in ſome degree in his department, written to the officer who had brought home the foreigner, but who was at Yarmouth, and from whom he had not of courſe yet heard. He had learned, however, that the perſon in queſtion had been apprehended as a ſpy, and conducted hither from Heligoland by a warrant from Lord Liverpool, who was not now in the Home Department. He did not, however, conſider this to be a proper time for enlarging on this ſubject.

Mr. Whitbread declared, that he was pleaſed to receive at leaſt ſome information from the Right Hon. Gentleman, though he could not ſee, that becauſe the Houſe of Commons was changed, the buſineſs of the office was to ſtop. He thought it highly diſcreditable to the humanity of the Hon. Baronet to have brought this ſubject forward; it was [illegible] which he had no doubt the laws of the country had been wantonly violated, and the freedom of a human being eauſeleſſly impaired.

Mr. Madocks ſaid, it appeared from what had paſſed this evening, that there was a great deal of truth in what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett). He hoped, however, that the ſubject would not be allowed to paſs without inveſtigation, and was ſatisfied, as the Houſe muſt be, that the Honourable Baronet was entitled to thanks for the pains he had taken on the occaſion, which was, unqueſtionably, of dangerous precedent.

The Report was then brought up and agreed to, and the Addreſs was ordered to be preſented to the Prince Regent by thoſe who were of the Privy Council.

It was then ordered, that the Lords Commiſſioners' Speech be taken into farther conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Parnell roſe to move for Accounts relative to the Revenue and Expenditure of Ireland. He moved theſe papers with the object, when the

ſhould be on the table to propoſe that a Seleƈt Committee ſhould be appointed under whoſe regulation the different heads of the Iriſh Finance ſhould be brought, and by whom a legiſlative arrangement as to theſe points ſhould be adjuſted. He accordingly moved for a return of the Revenue of Ireland for the laſt ten years; alſo of the Expenditure of Ireland for the laſt ten years; alſo of the amount of the Funded and Unfunded Debt of Ireland for the laſt ten years, with the Annual Charges thereon. —Ordered.

Adjourned.

## *LAW REPORT.*

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

*Sittings before Lord Ellenborough, and a Special Jury, at Weſtminſter.*

### BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

DABOUST *v.* BERESFORD.

Mr. Jekyll, addreſsing the Jury, ſaid it would be neceſſary for him to conſume ſome time in a detail of the very ſingular tranſaƈtion, which gave riſe to the preſent aƈtion, by which the plaintiff had ſuffered not only a violent and outrageous invaſion of his property, but a total demolition of it. For an injury of this kind the plaintiff now came to aſk redreſs and reparation at the hands of a Britiſh Jury, and he was ſure he would not aſk it with leſs ſucceſs, becauſe he was a foreigner, and an artiſt of celebrity in his own country, now, by the calamitous ſtate of the reſt of the world driven to ſeek proteƈtion in this land of liberty. Even in the country, of which the plantiff was a native, though now hoſtile to us, it could not be denied, that the arts had been proteƈted, and particularly that art in which the plaintiff excelled, the art of painting. There the plaintiff had executed a work, for which he had received the higheſt honours in his profeſsion, and having brought his performance to this country, diſpoſed of it to advantage, to a Gentleman of well known taſte, and juſtly eſteemed for his encouragement of the Fine Arts. It was impoſsible to caſt around their eyes in that Court, and not to ſee the intereſt created among the firſt characters in the country, by a queſtion in which the Fine Arts were concerned, and all, who were at all acquainted with the habits and propenſities of the higher order of our men of rank and affluence, muſt agree, that among them, the Fine Arts could never want protetors. After the plaintiff had been ſome time reſident in this country, he framed an exhibition of various pictures, in different branches of the art, painted by himſelf, to be ſhewn to the public at Pall-Mall. One of theſe was the repreſentation of a much famed ſtory, with which we muſt all have been acquainted in our youth, termed by the French "*La Belle et le Bete*," or, as it was expreſsed in our own language, the ſtory of "*Beauty and the Beaſt.*" The merit of this compoſition was admitted by every perſon who had ſeen it, to be very great. No man, indeed, could doubt its merit, when told it had been executed by Mr. Dabouſt. One of the figures in this piece was of great beauty, and the other, as might be ſuppoſed, the reverſe and the whole was executed in a moſt maſterly manner. The exhibition had gone on with great ſucceſs for ſome weeks, when the tranſaƈtion, to which the Learned Counſel muſt immediately call the attention of the Jury, took place. It was now neceſſary, however, that he ſhould give ſome account of the Gentleman who was the defendant in this caſe, who was no leſs a perſon than the ſon of the Archbiſhop of Tuam, and the Learned Counſel was ſorry to ſay, himſelf in Holy Orders. On the 20th of July laſt, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the defendant came to the place of exhibition, only the plaintiff and one or two others being preſent, and while a perſon was procuring change for him, a loud cry was heard of "Good God, he is cutting and tearing the picture to pieces." On running to the place where the picture in queſtion ſtood, there was this Reverend Vandal—of whoſe motives for ſuch an aƈt, unleſs he had imbibed in that country which gave him birth ſomething of which we could have no conception—ſeen engaged with his knife in defacing the piƈture, and cutting it in pieces. On the perſon coming up to him, he turned about and with the knife in his hand, threatened to ſerve in the ſame manner he was doing the piƈture, any perſon who ſhould endeavour to prevent him. The buſineſs was not done in a moment—he was engaged in it for half an hour; Mr. Dabouſt interpoſed, ſaying, if he had done any thing amiſs, or which could have offended the Gentleman, he was reſponſible for his conduƈt, and amenable to the law; but, as a foreigner, he hoped he was entitled to be proteƈted from outrage. He did not himſelf forget the reſpeƈt he owed to the laws, but having the police in view, diſpatched a meſſenger to procure aſſiſtance. The neareſt police office was at Marlborough-ſtreet, and before a conſtable could be brought from thence, the Reverend Gentleman had withdrawn. As to the value of the picture ſo deſtroyed by the defendant, it was eſtimated by the defendant himſelf at 1000*l.* He knew he could not give this in evidence, but he ſhould bring eminent painters and patrons of the Fine Arts who had ſeen this picture, and who would ſtate it to be of great value and merit. We all know that for ſome works of the Flemiſh and other ancient Schools, great Prices were often given. Even for modern Works of Art, for inſtance, for a painting by the President of the Royal Academy, in the laſt exhibition, a very large price had been given, and for a drawing in water-colours, the ſum of 800*l.* From this the Jury might form a pretty juſt criterion of what the plaintiff, who was a painter of the firſt eminence, was entitled to for the deſtruƈtion of the piƈture in queſtion. There was, however, in this caſe, another criterion by which they might judge of the loſs ſuſtained by the preſent plaintiff. The picture in queſtion was at the time in the courſe of being exhibited by the plaintiff. Before it was publicly known with what morſels of beauty this ſmall collection ornamented, (he aſſured his Learned Friend he did not allude to the piƈture of *Beauty and the Beaſt* alone), the receipts had been comparatively ſmall, amounting to 2*l.* or 3*l.* a day, but when the collection came to be known, the influx was ſo great as to amount to 10 or 12*gs.* per diem, ſo as to promiſe him the proſpeƈt, by the exhibition, of realizing a little fortune. He ſhould now name no ſpecific ſum, but ſhould leave it to the diſcretion of the Jury. The plainriff was a foreigner, an Artiſt of celebrity and great merit, and the Jury would not fail to mark the contraſt, that the defendant was a man, from his profeſsion, who, above all others, ought to have abſtained from ſo outrageous a violation of private property. He did not aſk exorbitant but moderate damages.

Francis Bouſquet ſtated, that he was ſtanding at the door leading to the Exhibition-room, being himſelf engaged to keep the door of the exhibition next to it, when the defendant ruſhed paſt him like a flaſh of lightning. The witneſs was ſtruck with the circumſtance, this being ſo unlike the conduƈt of Gentlemen in general; even the Prince and the Duke of York having inquired of him the way to the room. Some minutes after the defendant had ruſhed in, an alarm was given, in conſequence of which the witneſs went to an opening in the gallery above, which communicated with the plaintiff's Exhibition-room. By this time the job was done, and two frames were lying againſt the wall, without the pictures. There were ſome other perſons at the opening above, where the witneſs was ſtanding, and the defendant called up to them not to be afraid; but for this raſcal who painted the piƈture, he ought to be——. The witneſs could not make out the remainder of the ſentence. He did not ſee the defendant cut the piƈture, nor did he ſee him with a knife in his hand.

Charles Sonarat was at the door, and received from the defendant a five-ſhilling piece to change, which he gave him in a few minutes afterwards. When the witneſs was in the next door, a perſon called out him, that a Gentleman was deſtroying a picture, on which he went up to the picture in queſtion, and ſaw the defendant ſtanding by it, with a knife in one hand and a ſtick in the other. The defendant put himſelf in a threatening poſture, if the witneſs ſhould endeavour to come near him. The witneſs immediately told the plaintiff not to come in, thinking that the defendant intended to murder him, and himſelf ran directly for a conſtable. He went to ſeveral different places but returned without getting one, after being abſent nearly three quarters of an hour. When he returned, the defendant was till there, and the picture was completely deſtroyed and cut to pieces. He thinks this was done by defendant, but not ſee him cut it.

Lord Ellenborough—Was it in a different ſtate when you returned, from what it was when you went away?—A. It had fallen down when I went away, but was not cut; but when I returned, I found it in three pieces. It was cut with a knife; it was hanging in its place when the defendant came into the room, and had not then been damaged. He did not know the amount of the profits derived from the Exhibition.

Croſs-examined by the Attorney-General, ſaid there were not many viſitors at firſt, but a great many afterwards.

Q. Was this not an odd ſtrange ſort of a piƈture?—A. It was a beautiful piƈture.

Q. Yes, it was the Piƈture of the *Beauty and the Beaſt*; was it very like?—A. I do not know what likeneſs you mean.

Q. Upon your oath, was not the *Beaſt meant to be a likeneſs of Mr. Hope*!—A. *I have heard a whiſpering in the room that the Beaſt was like Mr. Hope.*

*Q. And that the Beauty was Mrs. Hope!*—A. No; they ſaid it was not like.

Q. Did you ever ſee the piƈture the plaintiff drew of Mrs. Hope, and for which he received 400 guneas?—A. Yes, I have ſeen it.

Q. And although he has not been ſo happy in the protrait of the Beauty as he was in that he formerly painted of Mrs. Hope. *ſtill the Beauty is painted in the ſame dreſs as that worn by Mrs. Hope in her portrait?*—A. Yes; though I cannot ſay it is exaƈtly the ſame.

The witneſs was then aſked, if he did not know that there was a remarkable room in Mr. Hope's houſe, called the Star Room, and if there was not ſuch ceiling to the room in which Beauty and the Beaſt were repreſented to be? But to theſe queſtions he could give no anſwer, not being aware that the faƈts were ſo.

Q. Which did Mr. Dabouſt himſelf think moſt like, *Beauty to Mrs. Hope, or the Beaſt to Mr. Hope?*—A. He never ſaid.

Q. This Beaſt was hideous and offenſive to the eye, was it not?—A. No; I do not think it was.

Q. Then probably ſome perſons could not diſtinguiſh which was the Beaſt?—A. I cannot anſwer that; a Beauty is handſomer than a Beaſt.

Q. Yes; this is ſo in the abſtraƈt; but I aſked you if this is the caſe in the piƈture?—A. The Beauty is the handſomer of the two.

Q. Then the Beaſt is not very ugly?—A. He is very good-natured.

Q. Is he painted naked? Is he without clothes?—A. He has hair.

Q. Has he any other clothes but what wears—and is he uglier or handſomer than a bear?—A. I cannot ſay that.

Q. There was not then a pin's difference between them?—A. Different beaſts have different appearances, and this beaſt is handſomer than a bear.

Q. Was he not adorned with long hairy ears?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there not before him a cheſt with money and jewels, and is he not offering them to her, if ſhe will accept of them?—A. Yes; that is the ſubjeƈt of the ſtory.

Q. And is ſhe not wringing her hands in agony, that ſhe ſhould be expoſed to ſuch a Beaſt?—A. Yes, ſhe is diſtreſſed.

*Q. At being expoſed to ſuch a Beaſt as the picture repreſents Mr. Hope to be,* who, to induce her, offers her riches?—A. That is only the ſubjeƈt of the ſtory.

The examination went on to ſhew that the ſubſcription-book for an engraving to be executed from the picture, always lay on the table of the Exhibition-room. The witneſs could not ſay by whom the name of Sir H. Englefield (which was a forgery) was written in that book. The witneſs himſelf often wrote down the names of ſubſcribers, according to their deſire, without knowing them.

Q. Have you not told perſons who viſited the Exhibition that the figures were like Mr. and Mrs. Hope?—A. Perhaps I may have ſaid that I was told the one figure was like Mr. Hope.

Q. Have you not ſaid that it was meant by the plaintiff to repreſent Mr. Hope?—A. I do not remember; I may have ſaid that it was like Mr. Hope, but not that it was Mr. Dabouſt's intention that it ſhould be like.

Q. That, then, he never told you?—A. That is another thing; he told me it was Beauty and the Beaſt; that ſome body that told him the beaſt was like Mr. Hope, but that it was not his intention, in beginning the picture, to repreſent Mr. Hope. The picture was not painted like him on purpoſe.

Q. That was before it was finiſhed; will you ſay that he did not tell you that after he had been ſo told that the beaſt was like Mr. Hope, he did not go on and finiſh it up to the complete likeneſs?—A. I think he did.

Q. Have you not heard him ſay that the figure of Beauty was taken from the portrait he himſelf had drawn of Mrs. Hope?—A. No, Sir.

Q. Come, take time?—A. Now I do remember his ſaying that he did not know where to look for a Beauty more exquiſite than Mrs. Hope, or one that he could take better ſuited to repreſent the character.

Q. And ſo he determined to finiſh up his Beauty from the repreſentation of Mrs. Hope?—A Yes.

Q. From what repreſentation did he take the lines, which in the picture the Beaſt was ſuppoſed to be uttering, and which appeared on a ſcrol!—"*I am ſenſible that I am a moſt horrible Beaſt, and that you can have no thoughts of me; but if you will accept of me, you ſhall have all theſe riches at your diſpoſal?*"—A. They are the words of the table.

Q. *Now theſe are the words ſpoken by the figure; which is like Mr. Hope, to the figure which is like Mrs. Hope; in ſhort, by Mr. Hope to Mrs. Hope?*—A. I cannot ſay.

Q. Have you not heard Mr. Dabouſt 20 different times ſay that he would be revenged on Mr. Hope, becauſe he had diſpleaſed him?—A. I have heard him ſay that he was diſpleaſed with Mr. Hope.

Q. And was it not for this that he publiſhed this picture?—A. I believe ſo.

Q. Is not the defendant Mrs. Hope's brother, and did he not tell you that he deſtroyed the picture becauſe it was a vile ſlander on his ſiſter?—A. He was in a great paſſion, and ſpoke ſo faſt that I could not underſtand what he ſaid.

Lord Ellenborough—"Was this at the time of deſtroying the picture."

Mr. Attorney-General—"Yes, my Lord, at the very moment."

Mr. Louis Odekay, who collected the admiſſion-money, at the plaintiff's Exhibition, ſtated the daily receipts to be at firſt about 3*l.* or 4*l.* They roſe as the Exhibition was better known, to 10*l.* 15*l.* and even to 19*l.* a day. After the deſtruƈtion of the piƈture in queſtion, the receipts fell off greatly. Several perſons, when they underſtood that picture was gone, would not go in.

Croſs-examined by Mr. Attorney-General.—He ſaid the daily receipts afterwards fell down to about 2*l.* but that many people who went away without going in offered to pay for the ſight of the fragments that remained of the repreſentations of Mr. and Mrs. Hope.

Mr. Huet Villiers ſaid, he had been a painter all his life time, and had known the plaintiff for ten years. The plaintiff had always been eſteemed a celebrated Artiſt both in France and in this country. He (witneſs) had examined the fragments of the painting in queſtion and if the totality was equal to the fragments, it muſt have been a fine picture. In its preſent ſtate, however, he could not judge of its value.

Mr. Sonarat was again examined by the Attorney General, and ſaid, there was an eye glaſs round the ſhoulder of the Beaſt.

Mr. Strellet, Hiſtorical Painter to the Prince of Wales, thought the plaintiff when he came to this country one of the firſt Artiſts he ever know. He thought the picture in queſtion a well painted picture. He had not examined it attentively when he ſaw it at the exhibition, but he had examined the fragments, and a perſon could judge of the merit of the picture from them as well as if it had been entire. Judging of the terms of the Artiſt, and of the ſize and merit of the piƈture, he thought its value muſt have been about 500 or 600 guineas.

Examined by Lord Ellenborough.—If the picture would have been of the value he put on it, in a private collection, without the name of an Artiſt upon it?—The Witneſs ſaid, he could not ſpeak as to that. The name of a painter of eminence gave it a value.

Mr. Jekyll ſaid, that was his caſe.

The Attorney-General, for the defendant, ſaid, this was the muſt impudent appeal by a foreigner to the juſtice of a Britiſh Court of Judicature he had ever witneſſed, and he truſted he ſhould never ſee ſuch another. His Learned Friend had ſaid, that a Britiſh Jury would never be ſlow to afford proteƈtion to a foreigner appealing to their juſtice. He truſted they never would. But then it was incumbent on that foriger to ſee that he himſelf had not violated thoſe laws to the proteƈtion of which he appealed; for to be entitled to the proteƈtion of the laws he ſhould have deſerved it. What, however, was the injury for which the plaintiff in this caſe now impudently endeavoured to get a recompence? It muſt have ſtruck every perſon as ſingular, firſt, that the plaintiff had endeavoured to prove the deſtruction of the piƈture by ſo many perſons who knew nothing about the matter; and it was another circumſtances no leſs ſingular, that to prove its value, he ſhould have adduced only one Artiſt who had ſeen the piƈture while it was exhibited, and who having been carried to the Exhibition by a falſe repreſentation as to the merits of another picture, had paſſed by the piƈture in queſtion, without even noticing it. The only value now attempted to be put on it was according to the plaintiff's own rate of charge, calculated according to the ſize of the piƈture. See what is the injury for which this plaintiff aſks reparation;—what his own conduƈt has been—what he has done—and from whom it is that he aſks reparation. The Learned Counſel for the plaintiff had told the Jury that the plaintiff had been exhibiting a piƈture by which he was realiſing conſiderable ſums of money, and from which he expeƈted ſtill greater advantages, and that it was for the demolition of this piƈture that he now aſked for compenſation. The Learned Counſel had alſo told, that merit in this Country was always certain to meet its reward. The plaintiff himſelf had fully experienced the truth of this aſſertion. In a period of diſtreſs he had come to this Country, ſeeking for patronage and encouragement in the line of his profeſſion; and he had not ſought for it in vain. He had found it in Mr. Hope, in whom merit in diſtreſs had always found a patron and benefaƈtor. *He had come to this Gentleman with all the wealth he had, which conſiſted in one Piƈture, for which Mr. Hope had given him* 80. *l. Not only ſo, but as an additional encouragement to him, to improve his talents, he employs him to paint the Portrait of his Wife, for which he bargains to give him* 400 *Guineas, the one half of which he actually paid before the Portrait was begun, and the remainder before it was finiſhed.*

The plaintiff, who was in Court, ſaid he could ſhew this to be falſe.

The Attorney General ſaid he knew what he ſtated to be true, but he was really aſtoniſhed to think that a plaintiff in ſueh a cauſe as this, could have been ſo inſenſible to every feeling of delicacy and propriety, as to be preſent in Court whilſt it was trying. He was not accuſtomed to uſe ſuch language, but his indignation was ſo touſed that he could not ſuppreſs his feelings at the conduct of one, *who, in the repreſentation of a beaſt, had ſo truly deſcribed himſelf.* This plaintiff had been received into the houſe of Mr. Hope, and had availed himſelf of that opportunity to paint the piƈture in queſtion; and becauſe Mr. Hope would not ſubmit to his unreaſonable demands, and at length held his hand, the defendant had taken this way of revenge to attack his benefaƈtor in the moſt ſenſible point, by holding out to ridicule himſelf and the wife whom he loved, in the expeƈtation that Mr. Hope would ſtill buy him off. Foiled in his expeƈtation, he was not, however, diſcomfited, but thought that by the terror of the preſent action, his purpoſe might ſtill be effeƈted, ſuppoſing that Mr. Hope would yield to his demands, rather than allow the preſent defendant, a high-minded man, wounded almoſt to death on account of his ſiſter, and who, on the impulſe of the moment, had himſelf cut in pieces the infamous publication by which ſhe was traduced, to appear in the preſent aƈtion. Could the plaintiff ever hope, by a verdiƈt of twelve honeſt Engliſhmen, to effeƈt his objeƈts; No, he never could; but he did hope that the parties would have yielded, rather than try the preſent aƈtion. Did the Jury not think that the Lady's family; writhing alm oſt to agony, felt the ridicule to which ſhe was expoſed? for unfortunately this was one of the effeƈts of judiciel proceedings, that the verdict did not cauſe the pain ariſing from an injury of the kind immediately to ceaſe. This great objeƈt, therefore, the plaintiff had gained; ſo far had his malevolence ſucceeded; but further it could not go. Should he not, the Attorney General aſked, if a man held a ſword to his throat, beat it down? Should he not, if held up to ridicule in a caricature, which could not be regarded as an Exhibition of Art, feel himſelf entirled to cut in pieces the infamous exhibition by which he was attempted to be loaded with diſgrace? *Under pretence of this ſtory of Beauty and the Beaſt, Mr. Hope had been exhibited in a moſt diſgraceful point of view, repreſenting himſelf as a ſtupid and diſguſting monſter, who had nothing but his riches to offer to his wife, as an inducement to accept of him as a huſband; while ſhe, on the other hand was repreſented as having accepted of ſuch a monſter, merely on account of his riches.* Mrs. Hope, it was well known had no occaſion to ſubmit to ſuch a ſacrifice. She was not in a ſituaton to require it. To form a proper idea of the gentleman and lady ſo groſſly calumniated, it was only neceſſary to ſee them in their domeſtic circle, ſurrounded by their family and friends, he a huſband and ſhe a wife, of whom it was to be regretted there were ſo few examples! And was it nothing that by ſuch a ruffian as this plaintiff, a man like Mr. Hope was to be held up as a monſter, and a woman like Mrs. Hope to be repreſented as a ſacrifice to brutality, merely on account of ſordid lucre? At firſt, it appeared in evidence, that this exhibition of the plaintiff's yielded very little emolument, but when it was told, at every corner of the ſtreets, that there Mr. Hope might be ſeen exhibited as a monſter, it got up to 20*l.* per diem. It could not be ſurpriſing that the knowledge of ſuch an exhibition ſhould reach the relations of the Lady. It did reach her brother, the preſent defendant; and for annihilating this infamous libel on his ſiſter and her huſband, he was now called on to defend the preſent aƈtion. The plaintiff now ſat in Court to hear the preſent aƈtion tried; but if Mr Hope had taken his (the Attorney General's) advice, that would have been out of his power. Still, however, it was in the option of Mr. Hope to bring him before a Jury of his country, for the infamous expoſure of which he had been guilty. Mr. Hope probably did well to ſpare ſuch a reptile for a time, but now, after the length he hade gone, the Attorney General truſted Mr. Hope would at length follow his advice.

It may be ſaid, the parties aggrieved by this exhibition might have brought their aƈtion againſt the preſent plaintiff, or might have indiƈted him, but ſtill, in the mean time they were expoſed to ridicule, or obliged to ſhut themſelves up from public obſervation. The only courſe then, that was left was to deſtroy the libel itſelf and the engraving which was to have been exeƈuted from it, and by which its poiſon was intended to be ſtill more widely diſſeminated. There were caſes in which, if a ſpeedy remedy was not applied, the injury became irremediable. It was no anſwer to ſay the inconvenience may be tried at Law, if while the arm of the Law is raiſed the evil is doing. He truſted, therefore, the Jury would be of opinion that in ſuch a caſe the plaintiff could recover nothing.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, in this caſe no juſtification had been pleaded, as if the Piƈture had been deſtroyed as a nuiſance, but the only plea was one of not guilty. There could be little doubt, however, that the demolition of the Piƈture had been committed by the defendant, indeed it was hardly denied. The manner and purport of the Exhibition were perfeƈtly clear. At firſt the Exhibition yielded only two or three pounds a day, *but by the publicity of this reſemblance to Mr. Hope, the emoluments had been raiſed to* 20*l.* The motive of the Exhibition was equally clear, it appearing in evidence that the plaintiff publiſhed it becauſe Mr. Hope had diſpleaſed him, and that he finiſhed it up to his reſemblance. That he took the other figure from the portrait of Mrs. Hope was alſo clear, all the ſpeƈtators being impreſſed with that conviƈtion. It was then charged that the plaintiff had done all this from unworthey motives. They were not, however, here to conſider whether the plaintiff was an ungrateful man; but, if he had been abuſing this public exhibition to give pain to a family. The perſon who demoliſhed the piƈture was the Brother of the Lady abuſed, but he had pleaded no juſtification. The material queſtion, therefore, was as to the value of the thing deſtroyed; and if it was valuable only as a caricature, in that light having no right to exhibit, it could never become valuable in his hands, and it was a ſpecies of property which he could not make available.

His Lordſhip proceeded in a very impreſſive ſtyle of eloquence—"It is not to be doubted, Gentlemen, but that Mr. Hope had a ground of legal complaint for this aƈt of Mr. Duboſt. As a perſonal inſult to him, fabricated to wound his domeſtic peace, he had a right to his remedy by aƈtion—as an attack upon his feelings as a huſband, and having a tendency to irritate him to a breach of the peace; this Piƈture was a Libel, and might have ſuſtained an indiƈtment,—as calling together crowds in an open Exhibition-room, for the purpoſe of deriding and ridiculing Mr. Hope, making a ſhew of him, thrown open to all who would pay, and were deſirous to gratify their malignity, by being invited to partake and join in the vengeance of the author. —This Piƈture was a public nuiſance, to be abated by the interpoſition of law—Indeed, I have no doubt but that my Lord Chancellor, on a proper ſtatement, would have granted an injunƈtion to reſtrain the exhibition of a caricature, which had abuſed a liberal art to unworthy purpoſes, and made uſe of the opportunities of public exhibition for the gratification of private malice. But as you Gentlemen, are called upon to eſtimate the value of this libel—I muſt tell you that, as a Work of Art, it has no value in a Court of Juſtice. That which is founded in crime cannot become the ſubjeƈt of compenſation.—That which ought not to have been made the ſource of profit, cannot become the ſubjeƈt of legal damage—The proper value of this piƈture is, the worth of its component parts of canvas and colour, diſcharged of their libellous modification.

Verdiƈt for the Plaintiff—Damages Five Pounds.

There were preſent on the Bench, among other eminent characters, the Marquis of Headfort, Earl Carlie, Egremont, Sefton, Lord Oſſulſton, &c.

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